









**REPORT**

ON THE

**ADMINISTRATION**

OF

**His Highness the Nizam's Dominions**

FOR THE YEAR

*1322 Fasli.*

**(6th October 1912 to 5th October 1913.)**

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# GENERAL SUMMARY.

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1. The year under review cannot, on the whole, be described as one of great prosperity. The monsoon was in defect both in the Western and Northern districts of the State where a fodder famine prevailed for several months; on the other hand, the Eastern districts received sufficient rain and harvested crops considerably in excess of expectations. From the land revenue and other statistics the year may be described, for the State as a whole, as an average year, but it would perhaps be more accurate to say that it was a bad year for the Western districts and a good year for the Eastern districts. Apart from agricultural conditions the year was a fortunate one in many respects. Plague did not re-appear in Hyderabad City where it had worked such havoc in the year 1321 F. and the capital resumed its normal aspect. While the year 1321 F., owing to plague and other disturbing factors, witnessed very little administrative progress, the year under review has been remarkable for advance in many directions. The fodder famine was a serious test of the efficiency of the Revenue Department, and it must be acknowledged that great credit is due to the Department for their successful administration in this crisis. During the year under review, many reforms have been instituted with the object of improving the public services, the most important of these being the institution of a Civil Service Class, from which the majority of the higher ranks of the service will be recruited in future. As regards material development the extension of the Metre Gauge Railway was definitely decided upon, and will do much to open up communications in the more backward districts of the State. The Osman Sagar Tank Project, one of the largest in India, has made great progress, and other irrigation works of importance have been materially advanced.

2. The Office of Resident in Hyderabad was held by the Hon'ble Political and General. Col. Pinhey, C. S. I., C. I. E., during the whole of the year under review.

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur was Prime Minister during the same period.

3. The total collections under the head "Land Revenue" amounted in 1322 F. to O. S. Rs. 2,49,93,472 as compared with Rs. 2,32,43,059 in the year 1321 F. and as against Rs. 2,46,00,000 the average for the preceding five years. It must be remarked, however, that the arrears outstanding at the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 33,87,526 as against Rs. 25,04,034 at the end of the year 1321 F. This increase in arrears is attributed to the suspensions of land revenue granted in the districts where the fodder famine prevailed, and appears, under the circumstances, to have been unavoidable.

4. There was no revision of settlement rates in any taluka during Settlement Operations. the year 1322 F., but original settlement rates were introduced in 111 miscellaneous villages and 161 villages of the taluka of Kinwat of the Adilabad district with the result that the aggregate assessment of these villages was increased from Rs. 1,79,560 to Rs. 2,46,913. The total cost of the Settlement Department in 1322 F. was Rs. 2,32,030 as against Rs. 2,17,175 for the previous year. The increase was due to the employment of additional survey establishment in the Hyderabad Division to dispose of arrears of revision work.

5. Inams to the value of Rs. 21,567 per annum were confirmed, and inams of the value of Rs. 3,652 were resumed.

6. With the elimination of jagir competition the excise revenue continues to expand. The total revenue derived from the sale of country spirits, sendhi and *mohra* flowers, was Rs. 87,96,156 in the year under review as against Rs. 81,80,318 in the previous year. Deducting from the gross receipts the sum of Rs. 2,73,581 paid on account of compensation to jagirdars, the net increase of revenue was Rs. 3,42,254. It has throughout been the declared intention of His Highness' Government, on acquiring the monopoly of the excise revenue, to raise the rate of duty on intoxicating liquors with the object of reducing the consumption which is at present admitted to be excessive. During the year under review the duty on liquor in the City Circle was raised from one rupee per gallon u. p. to Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon equal to Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon, London proof. The rate of still-head duty was also raised in the districts previously leased on the minimum guarantee system. In course of time it is hoped to bring the duty throughout the State up to the same level as in British India.

402 chests of opium of 70 seers each were imported during the year under review as against 378 chests in 1321 F. After payment of compensation to jagirdars the net income under this head was Rs. 6,23,549 against Rs. 6,21,426 in the previous year.

The total income from the sale of gunja and bhang during the year 1322 F. was Rs. 72,935 against Rs. 86,657 in the previous year. From these figures it appears that there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of opium imported into the State during the year under review, and it is desirable that the Excise Department should give this matter their attention.

7. The area of protected forest during the year under review was 8,039 square miles as against 8,015 square miles in 1321 F. The area of open or unclassified forest was 4,322 square miles against 4,427 square miles in the preceding year. The gross revenue of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,90,567 as against Rs. 8,13,067 in the previous year, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure to Rs. 7,24,255 as against Rs. 5,89,234 in 1321 Fasli.

During the year under review the services of a Forest Officer of the Government of India were obtained to advise His Highness' Government on the administration of the State Forests. Generally speaking, the conclusions, to which His Highness' Government have arrived in regard to the Forest administration, are that forest areas have been too readily surrendered in the past for purposes of cultivation and that protection and reproduction have to some extent been subordinated to revenue. Steps are now being taken to remedy these administrative defects.

8. The receipts from customs were practically the same as in the preceding year. There was a considerable falling off in the duty on exports, which is attributed to the famine conditions prevailing in the North Western districts. The loss of revenue in export duty was, however, more than made good by the increase in the receipts from import duty.

Customs.

9. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year under review was 37. In all, there were 57 Wards under the guardianship of the Court. Five completed their education, ten were attending the Madrasa-i-Aliya, five were being educated in other Government and private schools, and thirty-three were under private tuition. The remainder were too young to receive any kind of instruction.

Court of Wards.

10. During the year under review 2,344 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 4,59,079, and the total area under well irrigation at the end of the year was 263,312 acres, an increase of 5,535 acres over the figure for 1321 Fasli.

Well Irrigation.

11. The constitution of the Legislative Council was changed during the year under review. The Council now consists of 23 members: 15 are either officials or nominated by Government; of the remaining 8, one is nominated by the Paigah nobles, two by the jagirdars, two by First Grade Pleaders, two by District and Local Boards, one by the City Municipality. Ten of the Bills before the Council were made law during the year 1322 Fasli.

Legislature.

12. During the year under review the Judicial service was entirely re-organized on the lines of the Judicial service in British India. Prior to 1322 Fasli the system of procedure was not uniform in the State; in some Divisions there were Divisional Judges and in others the procedure was peculiar to the Hyderabad State. Divisional Judges have now been appointed for every Division and District Judges for every district. At the same time, the scale of pay throughout the service has been improved. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year under review was 13,756 against 13,017 in 1321 Fasli. Including arrears there were in all 22,756 suits for disposal, and of these 19,317 were disposed of as against 17,800 in the year 1321 Fasli. The average duration of suits fell from 291 days in 1321 Fasli to 269 days in 1322 Fasli in contested cases and rose from 192 to 244 days in uncontested cases. As out of the whole number of suits disposed of only 3,834 were contested, the average duration of cases in the courts

Civil Justice.

appears to His Highness' Government to be unduly high. The attention of His Highness' Judges is again invited to the delay in the disposal of cases before the courts. The total number of appeals instituted during the year under review was 2,077; of these 55 per cent were disposed of against 44 per cent. in the preceding year. Out of 21,077 applications for execution of decrees, 12,635 were disposed of. Here again His Highness' Government must remark that the proportion of disposals appears to be insufficient. The number of original suits filed in the High Court during 1322 Fash was 58 against 54 in 1321 Fash. The number of appeals for disposal before the Divisional Bench was 1,154, of which 1,005 were disposed of. The Full Bench had 183 appeals for disposal of which 117 were disposed of.

13. The number of cases instituted during the year under review was 13,473 against 13,101 in 1321 F. Including arrears the total number of criminal cases for disposal was 15,633; of these 13,560 were disposed of as against 13,665 in the previous year. The average duration of cases rose from 51 to 69 days. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal during the year under review was 1,366; of these 1,231 were disposed of. The average duration of an appeal fell from 104 to 65 days. The total number of persons under trial, whose cases were disposed of, was 43,956; of these 4,979 were convicted; in other words, out of 9 persons brought before the Criminal courts one was convicted. As the percentage of convictions in police cases appears to be roughly 50 per cent. His Highness' Government are driven to the conclusion that the number of false cases instituted on the complaint of private individuals must be extremely large, and they desire that the attention of His Highness' Judges may be drawn to this matter, and that the prevalence of false complaints and the possibility of taking steps to discourage this practice may be considered in the next annual report of the Department.

14. The number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year under review was 1,565 against 1,077 in 1321 F. The increase is very considerable. It is somewhat doubtful whether the explanation offered by the Department, viz., that less crime was concealed than in previous years, is entirely satisfactory. The percentage of cases, in which the offenders were detected, was 79 against 80 per cent. in the previous year. Out of 915 cases decided by the courts 75 per cent. ended in conviction as against 76 per cent. in the previous year. In all, property worth Rs. 1,66,023 was reported to have been stolen during the year under review, of which property to the value of Rs. 81,500 was recovered by police. It is satisfactory to learn that the conduct of the Force improved during the year. On the whole, the administration of the City Police has been satisfactory.

15. During the year under review the District Police was strengthened in accordance with the recommendation made by the Indian Police Commission. The offences reported during the year totalled 7,126 against 6,411 in 1321 F. The increase in the number of offences is attributed by the Inspector General of

Police to the scarcity that prevailed in certain districts. Cases of cognizable crime rose during the year under review from 5,261 in 1321 F. to 6,158 in 1322 F. Murder cases rose from 78 to 104; and although dacoities decreased from 108 to 75, robberies rose from 190 to 252. The number of cases, in which the offenders were undetected, was 44 per cent. In all, 6,808 persons were brought before the courts, and 3,407 were convicted. The value of the property stolen during the year under review was Rs. 2,86,890 and the value of the property recovered Rs. 1,22,088.

16. The daily average number of prisoners in State jails, excluding the prisoners under trial, was 1911, a decrease of 19 on the figure of the preceding year. Four prisoners escaped, of whom two were subsequently re-captured. Of the prisoners sentenced during the year and admitted into the jails 2,119 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,145 to simple imprisonment. In 1,078 cases the sentence was one month or less. The total number of juvenile prisoners rose to 3,972, of whom only 716 were sent to the Reformatory as accommodation could not be found for the remainder. During the year 7,851 under-trial prisoners were confined in the jails, the daily average being 1,158. The death rate was 15·6 per mille.

17. There was no change in the number of Registration offices during the year under review. The number of documents registered rose from 15,852 in 1321 F. to 17,750 in 1322 F. The total income for the year was Rs. 1,55,025 and the expenditure Rs. 94,576 against Rs. 1,28,536 and Rs. 84,939 respectively in the preceding year.

18. The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 8,15,461, including the Government contribution of Rs. 5,00,000. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the end of the year amounted to nearly Rs. 2,00,000. The expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 6,73,841 against Rs. 5,58,849 during the preceding year. The chief increase of expenditure was connected with the Health and Conservancy establishments.

19. There was no change in the number or constitution of the Local Boards during the year under review. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,00,000 in round numbers, as against Rs. 13,00,000 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 15,00,000 against Rs. 11,50,000 in the previous year.

20. There were no important changes in the number or organization of the Regular Troops. The number of Irregular Troops was 13,302 during the year under review, of whom 3,703 were employed in the districts and the rest at headquarters.

The total expenditure of the Military Department was Rs. 51,64,636 during the year under review against Rs. 52,34,272 in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure is due to the gradual reduction in the number of the Irregular Troops.

21. The South-west monsoon, upon which the crops of the Northern and Western districts mainly depend, was considerably below the average ; on the other hand the North-east monsoon, which chiefly affects the Eastern districts, was above the average. There was a falling off in the area under cotton, oil seeds and jawari ; while wheat and the late rice crop were above the average. There is some reason to suppose that the crop statistics supplied by the Revenue Department are not altogether reliable. In the year 1321 F. the out-turn of cotton was given as 300,000 bales, and in 1322 F. the out-turn was given as 330,000 bales. It is not easy to reconcile these figures with those given for export *i. e.* 1321 F. 3,86,000 bales 1322 F. 3,73,197 bales. There are other grounds for believing that the total out-turn of 1321 F. was higher than that of 1322 F. The area under cotton was considerably more extensive in 1321 F. than in 1322 F. though the quantity picked per acre may have been somewhat less. In any case the out-turn of both years appears to have been under-estimated. Similar criticisms might be passed in regard to the statistics of other crops. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in the North-western districts, over Rs. 6,00,000 of revenue had to be suspended, over Rs. 2,00,000 were distributed as takavi, and over Rs. 2,00,000 worth of grass was imported for the preservation of cattle. That these measures were successful is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1323 Fashl practically the whole of the cultivated area in the famine-affected tracts was brought under plough.

22. There have been no important changes in the number of mills and factories working in the Hyderabad State.

23. It was noticed in the Administration Report of 1321 Fasli that, for the first time, the value of the imports exceeded the exports. In the year under review the value of the imports has again exceeded the value of the exports. As compared with 1321 Fasli the value of the imports has increased and the value of the exports has decreased. The principal articles of import, in which there has been an increase during the year under review, are grain, piece goods, sugar, fruits, cattle, gold and silver. The decrease in the value of the exports is mainly due to the falling off in the export of grain. The export of grain in 1322 Fasli was the lowest on record for the last seven years. It is somewhat remarkable that in a year of agricultural depression the imports of gold should have touched the highest figure reached in the last five years. With the decrease in the value of the exports it would have been only natural to expect a decrease in the quantity of gold imported into the State. That the reverse has been the case suggests that the figures supplied under this section are not absolutely reliable. It is, of course, impossible to secure complete accuracy in these returns, but His Highness' Government are inclined to think that the value of exports has been somewhat under-estimated.

24. During the year under review nearly Rs. 10,00,000 were spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 3,50,000 on repairs. Rs. 9,87,000 were spent upon roads : Rs. 4,65,000 on construction and Rs. 5,22,000 on repairs and maintenance. In all, 25 miles of new roads were constructed.

Here it must be remarked that complaints regarding the roads in these Dominions are very general and are known to be well-founded. Considering the inadequacy of communication, the rate of progress in new construction is unsatisfactory. Portions of roads are constructed and the whole length never completed for years. Further, the existing roads are badly maintained. His Highness' Government consider that some radical change will have to be made unless there is marked improvement in the Department.

25. The expenditure on irrigation works during the year under review was Rs. 17,45,000 against Rs. 15,91,000 in the preceding year. The most important work under construction was the Osman Sagar reservoir, the estimate of which amounts to Rs. 52,50,000. There were four other works under construction costing over Rs. 2,00,000. The attention of the Revenue Department is directed to the statement of the Superintending Engineer that he is unable to furnish figures showing any increase of revenue due to irrigation works, owing to the failure of the Revenue Department to supply him with the necessary statistics.

26. There was a considerable increase in the mileage of the telephone lines during the year under review, and the average number of calls per day at each exchange rose from 1,000 to nearly 1,500.

27. There was no addition to the open mileage of railways in the State during the year under review; but the construction of the first section of the Secunderabad-Gadag line was commenced, and it is hoped that this section will be open for all kinds of traffic in April 1917. The holding of His Highness' Government in the shares and debentures of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company was considerably increased during the year under review. The net earnings of the Wadi-Bezawada Railway (broad-gauge) and the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway (metre gauge) exceeded 5 per cent. but the net earnings of the new branch metre gauge line (Purna-Hingoli) gave a return of less than 2 per cent. on the capital outlay. This branch runs through rich country, and His Highness' Government hope that the Traffic Department will give the fullest attention to its development.

28. The output of coal in the year under review was 550,132 tons against 481,652, and the royalty paid was Rs. 62,115 against Rs. 54,186 in the previous year. The output of gold was 20,012 ozs. against 16,993 ozs. in the preceding year, and the royalty paid was Rs. 57,372 against Rs. 48,110 in the previous year. The rules under the Hyderabad Mines Act have now been made applicable to all mines in the Hyderabad State.

29. Thirty-four new Post Offices were opened during the year under review, and there is now one post office to every 184 square miles as against one post office to every 198 square miles in the preceding year. The number of postal articles carried fell

from 1,33,33,618 to 1,26,84,166 during the year under review. The number of money orders purchased showed a considerable increase, and the system appears to be growing in popularity. The gross income of the department was Rs. 4,09,402 as against Rs. 3,89,209, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,73,261 as against Rs. 4,63,379 in the preceding year.

30. 1,06,00,000 rupees and 2,06,43,800 two-pie pieces were coined in 1322 F. The stock of silver in the Mint at the close of 1322 F. was 74,48,239 tolas against 67,18,214 tolas at the end of 1321 F.

Currency.

31. The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers &c., were Rs. 9,74,163 in 1322 F. against Rs. 9,24,659 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 78,916 as against Rs. 95,185 in the preceding year.

Stamp Department.

32. The Stud Department is at present in a transition stage. Efforts are now being made to revive horse-breeding in districts which were once famous in this respect. As yet there has been no time to achieve any tangible results; but from the reports of the Director it is quite clear that the people themselves are only too anxious to keep brood mares if they receive any encouragement from Government. This is in itself a hopeful sign, and His Highness' Government are inclined to think that in a few years' time they may at least be able to mount the cavalry of the State with horses bred in the Dominions.

Stud Department.

33. Three new medical institutions were opened during the year under review, a female hospital at Gulbarga, a dispensary at Gundipet and a dispensary at Aslabad bringing the total number of civil hospitals and dispensaries up to 95. The attendance of patients in these hospitals and dispensaries rose from 7,58,469 in 1321 Fasli to 8,57,420 in 1322 Fasli. Of these 7,037 were in-patients as against 5,843 in the preceding year. The total mortality amongst in-patient was 399 as against 394 in 1321 Fasli. These figures are encouraging, and it must also be remarked that the large increase in the number of in-patients treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital is satisfactory. Six students passed out of the Hyderabad Medical School during the year under review, one as Assistant Surgeon and five as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The total expenditure for the Department for the year under review was Rs. 6,74,604 against Rs. 6,35,520 in 1321 Fasli.

Medical Relief.

34. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed in the year under review was 70,927 as against 52,140 in 1321 Fasli. The increase in the number of vaccinations is creditable to the Department.

Vaccination.

35. A separate Sanitary Department was created during the year under review. It is yet too early to form any opinion as to its work. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cholera cases and a slight increase in the number of cases of small-pox during 1322 Fasli.

Sanitation.



36. The number of Government and aided institutions remained unchanged during the period under review. The number of patients returned as treated in the City Unani dispensaries rose from 7,26,983, to 7,93,680.

37. There was a great falling off in the number of cases of plague during the year under review. In 1321 F. there were 30,632 attacks and 27,367 deaths, and in 1322 F. there were 3,775 attacks and 3,068 deaths. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that there was no recurrence of plague in Hyderabad City, where it was so destructive in the previous year.

Over 7,000 persons were inoculated during the year under review, and the total expenditure on plague measures amounted to Rs. 85,813.

38. The number of lunatics in the Asylum rose from 186 in 1321 Fasli to 237 in 1322 Fasli. The percentage of cases cured was 12.14.

39. The number of public institutions increased from 1,052 in 1321 Fasli to 1,069 in 1322 Fasli, and there was also an increase in the number of pupils, but the percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the population of school going age was practically the same as before, *i. e.* 4.6—a regrettably low figure.

The number of boys studying in the Nizam College rose from 112 to 119. For the B. A. examination five candidates presented themselves, of whom two were successful; 36 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination, but only five were successful. These figures compare very unfavourably with the figures for 1321 F. when five candidates were successful in the B. A. examination and four in the Intermediate examination. The Dar-ul-Uloom, or Oriental College, still fails to attract more than a limited number of students. Of 16 students sent up for the local examinations five were successful.

The number of boys' High schools increased from 21 to 22 and the number of boys under instruction from 5,061 to 6,094. 26 students from Government English High schools and 28 from Aided English High schools obtained High School Leaving Certificates. Out of 68 students who appeared for the Oriental Titles' Examination 23 were successful.

The number of boys' Middle schools rose from 58 to 61. 852 boys appeared for the Middle School examination, of whom 347 were successful.

The number of boys' Primary schools rose from 857 to 867 and the number of boys reading in these schools from 42,647 to 44,344.

There were 91 Girls' schools of all kinds with 6,389 pupils.

In the Hyderabad Normal School the number on the rolls fell from 213 to 202. 51 students appeared for the 'Teachers' Test examination, of whom 32 were successful.

Normal School.

Apart from Collegiate education there seems to have been some progress during the year under review, but progress is still very slow. The state of education in the Dominions is regrettably backward. Ample funds are available for the extension of education and the improvement of the standard, and His Highness' Government hope that the ground that has been lost in the past may be made good as speedily as possible.

40. 159 books were published during the year under review, of which 21 dealt with Law, 26 with Religion, 43 with Poetry, five with History and Biography and 64 with miscellaneous subjects. 142 of these books were in Urdu, three in Arabic, two in Persian, six in Marathi and six in Telugu. At the end of 1322 Fasli there were 99 lithographic presses in the State.

Literature and Press.

Nine new periodicals appeared during the year under review, and there are now 21 newspapers and magazines published in the Dominions.

Journalism.

41. The ordinary service receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,52,11,298 and the service expenditure to Rs. 4,54,17,656. In round figures the revenue came to Rs. 48,00,000 more than in the year 1321 Fasli and expenditure increased simultaneously by Rs. 16,00,000. There was a large deficit under debt heads chiefly owing to the grant of loans to indebted jagirdars at 6 per cent. interest repayable in 20 years. The ordinary surplus, taking debt heads into account, amounted to Rs. 75,42,103.

Revenue and Finance.

Rs. 69,76,389 worth of coin were issued from the Mint during the year under review, and only Rs. 2,80,120 were spent on the purchase of bullion, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,96,269 in favour of Government. Thus, the total sum to be accounted for at the end of the year's working after meeting all expenses was Rs. 1,42,38,372. Rs. 64,52,000 were invested in the purchase of stock for various reserves and the balance added to the cash balances in the banks and treasuries. The opening balance in the banks and treasuries at the beginning of 1322 Fasli was Rs. 2,59,73,073 and the closing balance was Rs. 3,37,59,612. Thus at the end of 1322 Fasli the cash balances were some Rs. 78,00,000 higher than at the beginning of the year. As compared with the year 1321 Fasli receipts of land revenue showed an increase of Rs. 18,50,000, of excise Rs. 6,50,000, of interest on investments Rs. 6,00,000. Of the Rs. 16,00,000 increase in expenditure Rs. 13,00,000 come under the head "Public Works".

# CHAPTER I.



## Physical and Political Geography.



### SECTION I.

#### Physical features of the country, area and climate &c.



1. The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, lie between 15° 10' and 20° 40' N. and 74° 40' and 81° 35' E., with an area of 82,698 square miles. They form a polygonal tract occupying almost the centre of the Deccan plateau. The leased province of Berar and the Central Provinces touch the State on the north, and the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency on the north-west; on the south it is bounded by the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers, which separate it from the Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary districts of Madras; on the west it is bounded by the Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Darwar districts of Bombay; and on the east by the Wardha and Godavari rivers and the Kistna district of Madras.

Physical aspects. General outline of the State, its dimensions and boundaries.

2. The country is an extensive plateau, with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, but with summits here and there rising to 2,500 and even to 3,500 feet. It is divided into two large and nearly equal divisions, geologically and ethnically distinct, separated from each other by the Manjra and Godavari rivers. The portion to the north and west belongs to the trappean region, that to the south and east being granitic and calcareous. There is a corresponding agreement between the two ethnical elements. The trappean region is inhabited by speakers of Marathi and Canarese, the granitic country by speakers of Telugu. The trappean or black cotton soil country is a land of wheat and cotton; while Telingana, or the granitic region, is a land of rice and tanks. The difference between these two tracts is very marked. The trap or black cotton soil region is covered with luxuriant vegetation, with cliffs, crags, and undulating hills. In the granitic and calcareous region, on the other hand, the hills are bare of vegetation, but the plains are covered with scattered brushwood of every description; dome-shaped hills and wild fantastic boulders abound in many parts, giving the region a gloomy aspect. The surface of the country has a general slope from north-west to south-east, the main drainage being in this direction; the country to the extreme north-west corner near Aurangabad has an average altitude of about 2,000 feet above sea-level, falling imperceptibly to near 1,200 feet at Raichur and to between 800 and 900 feet near Kurnool.

Natural Divisions.

3. The following are the chief hill and mountain ranges in the State. The Balaghat (*bala*=above, *ghat*=a mountain pass) is a range of hills which extends almost east and west from the Biloli taluka in the east of the Nander district, through Parbhani, till it reaches Ashti, in the Bhir district, with a length in Hyderabad of 200 miles and an average width of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A spur of this range branches off through tracts lying between the Sina, Manjra, and Kagna rivers, extending from Ashti in the Bhir district through Osmanabad, and terminating in the Gulbarga district. A spur of the Balaghat runs between the Godavari and Manjra rivers, and passing southwards from the west of Biloli in Nander reaches Kaulas in the Nizamabad district.

The Sahyadriparvat range runs along the north, from Nirmal in the Nizamabad district in the east, and passing through the Parbhani district and the province of Berar reaches Ajanta, and proceeding further in a westerly direction enters the Khandesh district of Bombay. Its total length within the State is about 250 miles, for about 100 miles of which it is styled the Ajanta Hills.

Another range, known as the Jalna hills, starts from Daulatabad fort in the Aurangabad district, and proceeds eastward as far as Jalna in the same district, and thence passes into Berar, having a length of 120 miles.

The Kandikal Gutta range, 50 miles in length, extends from the Warangal district in a north-westerly direction through the Chinnur taluka of Adilabad. It is also called the Sirnapalli range.

4. The principal rivers are the Godavari and the Kistna, with their tributaries the Tungabhadra, the Purna, the Penganga, the Manjra, the Bhima, and the Maner. There are, besides these, many smaller streams, such as the Musi, the Windi, and others.

The Godavari enters the State at Phultamba in the Aurangabad district, flows through it and the districts of Parbhani, Nander, Nizamabad, and Adilabad for a distance of 500 miles, and changing its course at the north-east corner of Karimnagar, continues in a south-easterly direction for about 170 miles, forming the eastern boundary of the Karimnagar and Warangal districts, until at Paranthpalli, in the latter district, it enters the Godavari district of Madras. The principal tributaries of the Godavari are, in the north, the rivers Purna, Wardha and Painganga; and in the south the Manjri and the Maner.

The Kistna crosses the border of the Bijapur district of Bombay at Echampet in Raichur and taking a south-easterly course traverses the districts of Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal, forming the southern boundary of the last three districts and consequently of the State. It then strikes upon British territory and turns sharply south-eastward and flows for about 100 miles between the Kistna and Guntur districts of Madras, direct to the sea. The total course of the river within and along the State of Hyderabad is about 400 miles. The principal tributaries of the Kistna are the Bhima, the Tungabhadra, the Musi and the Munair.

5. Properly speaking there are no natural lakes in the State, but some of the artificial sheets of water are large enough to deserve the name. These are reservoirs formed by throwing dams across the valleys of small rivulets and streams, to intercept water during the rains for irrigation purposes, and they number thousands in the Telingana tract. The largest and most important is the Pakhal lake in the Narsampet taluka of the Warangal district, the dam of which is 2,000 yards long, and holds up the water of the Pakhal river. Its area is nearly 13 square miles, and its length and breadth are respectively 8,000 and 6,000 yards.

Lakes and tanks.

6. The Mahratwara districts are, as a rule, scantily wooded; but, in the Telingana country, large timber trees grow in abundance, and afford an annual income to the State. The principal timber trees are teak, *shisham*, *bijasal* and *eppa*, found chiefly in the talukas of Chinnur, Mahadeopur, Pakhal and Amrabad in the Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Mahbubnagar districts respectively. Extensive topes of date and palmyra trees are scattered over the country, but brushwood covers the greater portion of the territory.

Forests.

7. The mean temperature of the State is about 81°. The following statement gives the average rainfall for the ten years ending 1322 F. in the two main divisions of the State as compared with the figures for the previous ten years :—

Climate.

Divisions.	Average rainfall.	
	For ten years ending 1312 F.	For ten years ending 1322 F.
	Inches.	Inches.
Mahratwara      ...      ...      ...	27'67	25'01
Telingana      ...      ...      ...	38'59	30'08
Average for the State      ...      ...      ...	30'68	27'52

8. The principal mineral produce of the Dominions are gold and coal found in the Raichur and Warangal districts respectively. Rich iron ores occur in the lateritic and granitic areas.

Minerals.

## SECTION II.

**Historical Summary.**

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9. The house of the present Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a distinguished General of Aurangzeb, of Turkoman descent. After long service under the Delhi Emperor, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed Subahdar or viceroy of the Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-ul-mulk, which has since become the hereditary title of the family. The Mughal empire at this period was on the verge of decline, owing to internal dissension and attacks from without. Amid the general confusion, Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate and weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but he had to repel the inroads of the Marathas who were harassing the west of his newly acquired territory. His independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, the Governor of Khandesh, to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Shakarkhelda (Fathkhelda) in the Buldana district of Berar in 1724, when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and lost his life. This battle established the independence of Asaf Jah, who annexed Berar, and fixed his residence at Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1748 he was fairly established as independent sovereign of a kingdom co-extensive with the present State, including the province of Berar.

10. After his death, Nasir Jang, his second son, and Muzaffar Jang, his grandson by one of his daughters, strove for the succession. At this time the English and the French were contending for supremacy in the East, and each of the claimants secured the support of one of these powers; Nasir Jang's cause was espoused by the English, while Muzaffar Jang was supported by the French. The latter, however, fell a prisoner to his uncle, but, on the assassination of Nasir Jang, Muzaffar Jang was proclaimed the sovereign. Dupleix, the French Governor, became the controller of the Nizam's authority. Muzaffar Jang was killed by some Pathan chiefs, and the French then selected Salabat Jang, a brother of Nasir Jang, as ruler. Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son of Asaf Jah, who, it was alleged, had relinquished his claim at first, now appeared as a claimant, supported by the Marathas, but his sudden death put a stop to further struggles. The English and the French were now contesting power and influence in the Deccan; but the victories of Clive in the Carnatic caused the latter to turn their attention to their own possessions which were threatened, and to leave Salabat Jang to shift for himself. Nizam Ali Khan, the fourth son of Asaf Jah, at this juncture obtained the support of the English on the promise of dismissing the French from his service. Salabat Jang was dethroned in 1761, and Nizam Ali Khan was proclaimed ruler.

11. In 1766 the Northern Circars were ceded to the British, on condition that the Nizam was to be furnished with a subsidiary force in time of war, and should receive six lakhs of rupees annually when no troops were required, the Nizam on his

Cession of the Northern  
Circars.

part promising to assist the British with his troops. This was followed by the treaty of 1768, by which the East India Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic engaged to assist the Nizam with troops, whenever required by him, on payment. In 1790 war broke out between Tippu Sultan and the British, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Marathas, and the British. Tippu, however, concluded peace, and had to relinquish half of his dominions, which was divided among the allies. In 1798 a treaty was concluded between the Nizam and the British Government, by which a subsidiary force of 6,000 sepoys and a proportionate number of guns was assigned to the Nizam's service, who on his part agreed to pay a subsidy of 24 lakhs for the support of the force. On the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu Sultan, the Nizam participated largely under the treaty of Mysore (1799) in the division of territory and his share was increased because of the Peshwa's withdrawal from that treaty.

12. In 1800 a fresh treaty was concluded between the Nizam and the British, by which the subsidiary troops were augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, for the payment of which the Nizam ceded all the territories which had accrued to him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, known as the Ceded Districts of Madras. The Nizam on his part agreed to employ all this force (except two battalions reserved to guard his person), together with 6,000 foot and 9,000 horse of his own troops, against the enemy in the time of war.

13. About 1803 Nizam Ali Khan's health was in a precarious condition, and Sindhia and Holkar, disappointed by the re-instatement, by the British, of Bajji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, prepared to resort to arms. To meet the preparations made by the Marathas, the subsidiary force, consisting of 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry, accompanied by 15,000 of the Nizam's troops, took up a position at Parenda on the Western frontier of the Nizam's Dominions. General Wellesley was ordered to co-operate with this force in aid of the Peshwa, with 8,000 infantry and 1,700 cavalry. But before the arrival of General Wellesley at Poona, Holkar had left, and on his way to Malwa had plundered some of the Nizam's villages, and levied a contribution on Aurangabad. On hearing of this, Colonel Stevenson advanced towards the Godavari with the whole force under him, and was joined by General Wellesley near Jalna. The next day (September 23) the memorable battle of Assaye was fought by General Wellesley, followed shortly afterwards by the battle of Argaon, which completely crushed the Marathas, and secured the Nizam's territories.

14. Nizam Ali Khan died in 1803 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jah. In 1822 a treaty was concluded between the British and the Nizam, by which the latter was released from the obligation of paying the *chauth* to which the British had succeeded after the overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818.

15. On the death of Sikandar Jah in 1829, his son Nasir-ud-daula succeeded. In 1839 a Wahhabi conspiracy was discovered at Hyderabad, as in other parts of India.

Nasir-ud-daula

An inquiry showed that Mubariz-ud-daula and others were implicated in organizing the movement against the British Government and the Nizam. Mubariz-ud-daula was imprisoned at Golconda, where he subsequently died. Raja Chandu Lal, who had succeeded Munir-ul-mulk as Minister resigned in 1843, and Siraj-ul-mulk, the grandson of Mir Alam, succeeded him. In 1847 a serious riot took place between the Shiahhs and the Sunnis, in which about fifty persons lost their lives. Siraj-ul-mulk, who had been removed in the same year, was re-instated as Minister in 1851. As the pay of the Contingent troops had fallen into arrears, a fresh treaty was concluded in 1853, and districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs a year were assigned to the British. The districts thus ceded consisted, besides Berar, of Osmanabad (Naldurg) and the Raichur Doab. By this treaty the British agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries; and it was stipulated that after paying the Contingent and certain other charges and interest on the Company's debt, the surplus was to be made over to the Nizam. The Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and Contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war; and the Contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept by the British Government for the Nizam's use. A week after the conclusion of this treaty Siraj-ul-mulk died and Nawab Salar Jang, his nephew, was appointed Minister.

16. Nasir-ud-daula died in May 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Afzal-ud-daula. This was a critical period for

Afzal-ud-daula.

Hyderabad, as the Mutiny which convulsed Northern India affected this State also. It was feared that, if Hyderabad joined the revolt, the whole of Southern India as well as Bombay would rebel. But though His Highness was urged by some of his reckless advisers to raise the standard of revolt, he cast in his lot with the British with unshaken loyalty. After the storm of the Mutiny had subsided, the British Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the Nizam, modified the treaty of 1853. By a treaty made in 1860 Osmanabad (Naldurg) and the Raichur Doab, yielding a revenue of 21 lakhs, were restored, and a debt of 50 lakhs was cancelled while certain tracts on the left bank of the Godavari were ceded and the assigned districts of Berar, yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs, were taken in trust by the British for the purpose specified in the treaty of 1853.

17. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, succeeded on his father's death in 1869. Being only three years old, a regency

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan.

was constituted for the administration of the country, with Sir Salar Jang I as regent and Nawab Shams-ul-Umara as co-regent, the Resident being consulted on all important matters concerning the welfare of the State. On the death of the co-regent in 1877, his half-brother Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara was appointed co-administrator; but



he also died in 1881, Sir Salar Jang remaining sole administrator and regent till his death in 1893. Berar was permanently leased to the British Government in 1902 in consideration of the payment of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum.

18. On 22nd Mehir 1320 Fasli, His Highness Mir Osman Ali Khan, the present Nizam, succeeded his father Mir Osman Ali Khan. Lieut-General His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffer-ul Mulk wal Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.



### SECTION III.

#### Form of Administration.



19. The administration of the Hyderabad State is conducted primarily under the direction and on the responsibility of His Excellency the Minister, to whom is committed the free disposal of all administrative matters which have not been expressly reserved by His Highness the Nizam or by usual practice for His Highness' own decision. No new law or general regulation can be introduced, and no existing law or regulation can be altered without His Highness' sanction. No grant can be made of State lands or of any recurring allowance from State funds, no transfer of any existing State grant in lands or cash, either by inheritance, sale, mortgage or gift can be made otherwise than with the permission of the Ruler of the State. No fresh expenditure of a recurring or unusual character can be made from State funds, no loan can be granted from the Government Treasury, no fresh tax or impost can be introduced, otherwise than with His Highness' sanction. The same authority is needed for creating any new post in Government service carrying a salary of more than Rupees 500 per mensem. No European can be appointed to the State service, nor can any one be granted the rank of commissioned officer in the State Army, except with His Highness' permission. Death sentences of a Judicial Court can only be carried out after confirmation by the State Ruler. Subject to the foregoing limitations, administrative control of all State affairs is understood to rest with His Excellency the Minister; but in actual practice, as observed at present, no action involving consequences of an important or permanent character is taken without His Highness' knowledge, or indeed otherwise than with His Highness' permission. In every matter, large or small, His Highness' Command is alone final in the last resort.

In the work of administration, the Minister has associated with him Assistant Ministers, who administer, subject to his control, the various departments entrusted to their charge. The Assistant Ministers' powers are strictly limited by rule, and their orders, for the most part, require to be confirmed by the Minister, before they can take effect.

20. There were five Assistant Ministers or *Moin-ul-Mahams* in 1322 F. Nawab Safdar Jung Mushir-ud-dowla Fakr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Moin-ul-Maham for Judicial, Police, Postal and Educational Departments; Mr. R. I. R. Glancy I. C. S., for the Finance Department; Nawab Muzaffer Jung Bahadur for the Ecclesiastical Department; Mahomed Wali-ud-din Khan Saheb for the Military Department, and Mir Tilavat Ali Khan Saheb Sahibzada B. A., for the Public Works, Municipal and Medical Departments.

Distribution of work between His Excellency the Minister and his assistants.

Formerly, up to the year 1303 F., the Revenue Department was controlled by an Assistant Minister, but on the elevation of that officer to the post of Prime Minister, the Revenue Assistant Ministership was absorbed and has not since been revived, the control of revenue work having been placed under a Revenue Board till the year 1310 F. On the abolition of the Board, the Revenue Department came under the direct supervision of His Excellency the Minister.

The Political Department, including all correspondence between the Honorable the Resident and His Highness' Government, has always been in the Minister's charge.

With the exception of the Assistant Minister of the Finance Department, each Assistant Minister has, under him, a departmental Secretary, who submits to his superior officer a detailed note in Urdu on every matter on which orders are required. Such a note is called a *Guzarish*; it contains a statement of the facts of the case under consideration, and is accompanied by the connected papers. On that note the Assistant Minister records his order or his opinion as circumstances may require and returns it to the Secretary, who submits the note, as it stands, to His Excellency the Minister, either direct or through the Financial Department according as the matter under reference does or does not pertain to Finance.

21. In the year 1302 Fasli, the consultative body known as the Cabinet Council was added to the State institutions. Its President is the Minister, and its ordinary members, such of the Assistant Ministers as are also nobles of Hyderabad. His Highness has reserved to himself the power of adding to its members at will, but none have been added as yet. As this Council was formed chiefly to assist and advise the Minister in matters of State administration, it lies in his discretion to refer to it for deliberation any proposal on which he desires the Council's advice. Also, any Assistant Minister has the right of asking that any proposal of his may be laid before the Cabinet Council, though the Minister has the right of refusal subject to His Highness' final commands. In addition, certain classes of business have been specially reserved for consideration by the Cabinet Council, such as the annual State Budget of accounts, final disposal of cases for report on which special commissions have been appointed, questions relating to State concessions, important questions arising out of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, and any other matters which from time to time are declared fit subjects for the Council's deliberation,

The President of the Council (His Excellency the Minister) has the right of over-ruling any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council in anticipation of His Highness' sanction.

22. For the purpose of enacting laws for the State a Legislative Council was established in 1303 Fasli. The Council is now composed of a President, a Vice-President and 23 members. The Prime Minister is the President. Ordinarily, when a meeting of the Council is called to consider any Bill, the Assistant Minister of the Department interested in the Bill acts as Vice-President. But H. E. the Prime Minister may appoint any Assistant Minister as Vice-President for a fixed term, or merely for the purpose of presiding over any special meeting or meetings. Of the members, three are ex-officio, *viz.*, the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, the Judicial Secretary and the Legal Adviser to His Highness' Government. The remaining twenty members are appointed by the Minister for a period of two years at a time, but are eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period. Of these members, nine are Government officials and eleven non-officials. Two of the non-official members must be holders of jagirs or other hereditary right free from encumbrances and yielding a net annual income of Rs. 6,000 and must be elected by the holders of such jagirs or rights in the State from amongst their number. Two members are selected by the High Court Pleaders from amongst themselves. The remaining seven members are returned as follows:—One is elected by the Hyderabad Municipality, two by District Boards and four nominated by the Prime Minister: one from each of the Paigah Ilakas in turn, one from the general public, and two from among non-official members of the Council whose term of membership is about to expire or, from among persons who, by their special knowledge, are likely of render material assistance in the passing of any bill under the consideration of the Council.

The Legal Adviser, besides being a member, acts as Secretary of the Council. No Bill or motion affecting the public revenues, or the religion of any class of His Highness' subjects, or the organization and discipline of His Highness' troops, or the relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government, or the Act relating to the Legislative Council, can be introduced without the previous permission of the Minister. Any Bill or motion of this kind, even though passed with the permission of the Minister, cannot have the effect of law unless it has received the assent of His Highness. Other Bills passed by the Council and approved by the Minister can come into force at once. His Highness, however, has the right to order the repeal or amendment of any enactment. In undertaking any legislative measure, the Council is bound to be guided by the principles of Mahomedan law, the tenets of the Hindu shastras, the special laws of every community residing in His Highness' Dominions, the customs and usages having the force of law, and the jurisprudence of British India or other civilized countries. No act of the Council, nor any power granted to it, can in any way affect the rights and prerogatives of His Highness as the Supreme Ruler of the State.

23. Berar was permanently leased to the British Government in Permanent lease of Berar. 1902 under the following Agreement:—

“Whereas by the Treaties concluded between the British Government and the Hyderabad State on the 21st May 1853 and the 26th December 1860, the Berar districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from the Assigned Districts being paid to His Highness the Nizam.

“And whereas the British Government and His Highness the Nizam desire to improve this arrangement.

“And whereas it is inexpedient, in the interests of economy, that the Assigned District should continue to be managed as a separate administration or the Hyderabad Contingent as a separate force.

“And whereas it is also desirable that His Highness the Nizam should receive a fixed instead of a fluctuating and uncertain income from the Assigned Districts.

“The following terms are hereby agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and the Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad:—

- (i) His Highness the Nizam, whose sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is re-affirmed, leases them to the British Government in perpetuity, in consideration of the payment to him by the British Government of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum;
- (ii) The British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Assigned Districts, which they enjoy under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, shall be at liberty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Treaties, to administer the Assigned Districts in such manner as they may deem desirable, and also to re-distribute, reduce, re-organize and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, as they may think fit, due provision being made as stipulated by Article 3 of the Treaty of 1853 for the protection of His Highness' Dominions.

D. W. K. BARR,

KISHEN PERSHAD.

“Hyderabad Residency, the fifth day November in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and two, corresponding to the third day of Shaban in the year of the Hijra one thousand three hundred and twenty.”

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

(By order)

(Sd.) LOUIS W. DANE,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*in the Foreign Department.*

FORT WILLIAM.

*The 16th December 1902.*

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## SECTION IV.

### Land Tenures.

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24. The system of land tenure in these Dominions is *ryotwari*.

System of Land Tenure.

Generally speaking, each registered occupant of a field, the *Pattadar*, pays his revenue direct to Government through the Patel of the village. The rights of these registered occupants are hereditary and transferable subject to payment of the annual assessment. Failure to pay the annual assessment renders the occupant liable to the forfeiture of his rights and his *patta* may be put to auction. The assessment is fixed for a period of years. In the districts first surveyed the settlements were made for a period of 30 years. Latterly they have been made for 15 years. In the case of unirrigated land or land irrigated by wells, the assessment is a fixed annual amount and no remissions are given for damage to crops or on account of fields lying fallow except under very special circumstances, such as a year of famine. In the case of land irrigated from tanks or streams, annual remissions are granted when water is not available for the irrigation of the crop. The Revenue Officer who makes the annual inspections (*Jamabandi*), if satisfied that the field remained fallow from no fault of the ryots but from a failure of the water supply, writes off the revenue demand as "remitted for one year"; and this operation may be repeated from year to year under similar circumstances.

25. *Pattadars* may resign or transfer their holdings at will at certain fixed periods of the year. At the time of re-

*Pattadars.*

settlement the existing rates may be revised having regard to the circumstances of the district at the time, but no increase is made in the assessment on account of improvements effected at the expense of the *Pattadars*.

26. In addition to the *Pattadar's* tenure certain subordinate tenures are also recognised by Government. Amongst

*Shikmidar.*

these, the *Shikmidar* and the *Asami Shikmidar* are the most important. A *Shikmidar* is an occupant of land registered

in the name of some other person who is the recognised *Pattadar*. The *Shikmdar* pays nothing for the land beyond the actual assessment, which he pays either direct to Government or through the *Pattadar*. The *Pattadar* cannot eject a *Shikmdar* except by means of a civil suit. Further, if the *Pattadar* desires to transfer his rights by means of sale or mortgage to a person who is not his heir, the *Shikmdar* has a right of pre-emption. Similarly, if the *Shikmdar* desires to transfer his rights to person who is not his heir, the *Pattadar* has a right of pre-emption. If a *Shikmdar* resigns his rights, they accrue to the *Pattadar*. The resignation of a *Shikmdar* does not transfer *Patta* land to Government.

27. The *Asami Shikmdar* differs from a *Shikmdar* in that he pays rent to the *Pattadar* apart from the assessments. An *Asami Shikmdar* cannot be ejected by an order of the Revenue Department once he has held possession for three years or more.

28. Finally, there is a special form of tenure recognised by Government as a means of developing undeveloped areas. Leases are granted for 30 years at a nominal rental to persons who undertake to bring land under cultivation. At the end of 30 years, if the lease-holder is found to have brought more than one-third of the culturable land in the leased area under cultivation, he is entitled, as *Pattadar* of the whole village, to the Revenue and Police Patelship, with half the land revenue in perpetuity, subject to the payment of the annual assessment to Government. In this case, Government does not deal with the ryots direct. The *Jamabandi* is made annually and half the land revenue is paid to Government. The sub-tenants of the lease-holder who cultivate the land, have the rights of a *Shikmdar* or an *Asami Shikmdar* according to the rules relating to the subject.

## SECTION V.

### Civil Divisions.

29. The civil divisions of the State are exhibited in the following table :—

Subahs.	Districts.	Talukas in each district.	Total no. of talukas in each district.	No. of villages in each district after reconstitution.
Aurangabad.	Aurangabad.	Aurangabad	...	10
		Ambarh	...	
		Bhokardan	...	
		Gangapur	...	
		Jalna	...	
		Kannad	...	
		Patan	...	
		Vajapur	...	
		Khuldabad	...	
		Sulod	...	
				1,402

Subahs.	Districts.	Talukas in each district.	Total no. of talukas in each district.	No. of villages in each district after reconstitution.	
Aurangabad—(contd).	Bhir	Bhir	...	6	855
		Mominabad	...		
		Ashti	...		
		Gevrai	...		
		Mazalgaon	...		
		Patoda	...		
	Parbhani	Parbhani	...	7	1,346
		Busmat	...		
		Hingoli	...		
		Jintur	...		
		Kalamnuri	...		
		Pathri	...		
Nander	Nander	...	6	1,067	
	Biloli	...			
	Deglur	...			
	Hadgaon	...			
	Kandahar	...			
	Mudhol	...			
Gulbarga.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	...	8	1,020
		Chincholi	...		
		Kodungal	...		
		Seram	...		
		Yadgir	...		
		Andola	...		
		Shahpur	...		
		Shorapur	...		
	Raichur	Raichur	...	8	1,188
		Alampur	...		
		Deodrug	...		
		Gangawati	...		
		Kushtagi	...		
		Lingsugur	...		
		Manvi	...		
	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	...	5	570
		Kalam	...		
		Parenda	...		
		Ausa	...		
	Bidar	Tuljapur	...	5	650
Bidar		...			
Nilanga		...			
Rajura		...			
Udgir		...			
	Janwara	...			

Subahs.	District	Talukas in each district.	Total no. of talukas in each district	No. of villages in each district after reconstitution.
Warangal.	Warangal ...	Warangal ...	8	923
		Khammamet ...		
		Mahbubabad ...		
		Madira ...		
		Pakhal ...		
		Paloncha ...		
		Mulug ...		
		Yelandlapad ...		
	Karimnagar ...	Karimnagar ...	7	988
		Jagtial ...		
		Jamikunta ...		
		Mahadeopur ...		
		Paikal ...		
		Sirsilla ...		
		Sultanabad ...		
	Adilabad ...	Adilabad ...	8	1,485
		Chinnur ...		
		Jangaon ...		
		Lakhsetipet ...		
		Kinwat ...		
		Nirmal ...		
		Rajua ...		
		Sirpur ...		
Gulshanabad-Medak.	Medak ...	Medak ...	5	527
		Andol ...		
		Baghat ...		
		Kalabgur ...		
		Siddipet ...		
	Nizamabad ...	Nizamabad ...	5	522
		Armur ...		
		Bodhan ...		
		Kamareddipet ...		
		Yellareddipet ...		
	Mahbub-nagar ...	Mahbubnagar ...	6	664
		Nagar Karnul ...		
		Amrabad ...		
		Kalvakurti ...		
		Makhtal ...		
		Pargi ...		
	Nalgonda ...	Nalgonda ...	7	1,021
		Bhongir ...		
		Cherial ...		
		Devarkonda ...		
		Kodar ...		
		Mirialguda ...		
		Suriapet ...		
Total.	15		101	14,218

NOTE.—Talukas shown in italics belong to Sari-i-Khas.



## SECTION VI.

## Details of the Census of 1320 F.

30. The fourth census of the Hyderabad State was taken on the 5th  
Date of Census. Ardebehisht 1320 F. (10th March 1911).

31. According to the census of 1320 F. the population of the Domini-  
Population, Density &c. ons is 13,374,676, an increase of 20 per cent. over the  
figure for 1310 F. Various causes contributed to this  
increase. Although in two years of the decade preceding the census there  
was deficient rainfall and in one year much loss was occasioned by floods  
due to heavy rain, the decade was on the whole a period of agricultural  
prosperity. There was a steady rise in the area under cultivation. Except  
for the prevalence of plague and cholera in some districts, the state of pub-  
lic health was fairly good in the Dominions during the decade. The opening  
of the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway in 1310 F. also had an important  
effect in stimulating trade and industry.

The variation in population in each of the divisions of the State is  
shown below :—

Division.	Increase in population.	Variation per cent. 1901-11
Warangal ... ..	621,701	30·5
Medak ... ..	545,955	21·8
Aurangabad ....	531,436	21·6
Gulbarga ....	407,483	12·4

The density of population varies from 214 persons to the square mile  
in the Medak district to 85 in the Adilabad district, the mean density for  
the whole State being 162. Besides Medak the following districts have a  
high density:— Kurnimnagar (197), Nander (186), Osmanabad (181), Bidar  
(175), Nizamabad (174), Gulbarga (171) and Nalgonda (171).

Including Hyderabad city there were 85 towns and 20,151 villages  
in the Dominions in 1320 F. Of the total population, 90·3 per cent. reside  
in villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants and 9·7 in towns. In 1310 F. the  
urban population was 10·1 per cent. and in 1300 F. 9·4 per cent. The aver-  
age number of persons inhabiting a house is 4·9.

32. In all 260,713 persons or 1·9 per cent. of the total population of the  
State were returned as having come to the State from  
Migration. outside against 2·9 per cent. in 1310 F. The foreign-  
born population in the State has been steadily diminishing during the last  
twenty years at the rate of over 60,000 persons per decade. Of these the  
greater number (253,117) came from British India, chiefly from the Bombay  
and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces, which adjoin the State.

On the other hand, the number of those who left the State increased from 296,291 in 1310 F. to 306,993 in 1320 F.

33. The religions returned at the last census and the numerical strength of each are shown below :—

Religion.	Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindu Brahman ... ..	5,897,158	5,728,988	11,626,146
„ Arya ... ..	90	83	173
„ Brahmo ... ..	18	18	36
Buddhist ... ..	8	12	20
Jain ... ..	11,032	9,994	21,026
Sikh ... ..	2,643	2,083	4,726
Musalman ... ..	706,821	674,169	1,380,990
Christian ... ..	29,495	24,801	54,296
Zoroastrian ... ..	822	707	1,529
Jew ... ..	8	4	12
Animistic ... ..	149,023	136,699	285,722

The following table gives the percentage of numbers returned under different religions on the total population and the percentage of variation in the period 1310-20 F:—

Religion.	Percentage on total population.	Percentage of variation in 1310-20 F.
Hindu ....	86.93	17.7
Musalman ....	10.82	19.4
Sikh ....	.04	9.0
Jain ....	.16	3.3
Christian ....	.40	136.1
Parsi ....	.01	4.5
Animistic ....	2.14	337.4

The increase under Animism is due to the fact that a considerable proportion of Animists were enumerated as such for the first time in this State at the census of 1320 F. This innovation has affected the Hindu rate of increase which, but for this, would have shown a slightly higher figure than that of the Musalman. The large increase under Christian was chiefly confined to Indian Christians. Indian Christians of the Roman Catholic Church are more numerous than those of any Protestant sect. Next to Hyderabad city their chief centres are the Nalgonda and Aurangabad districts. Of the Protestant sects, the Baptist, the Anglican

and the Methodist have the largest number of Indian followers. Their principal centres in this State are the Warangal and Nalgonda districts. The bulk of the Christians are town-dwellers.

31. The greatest proportionate increase in the number of children under 10 years in the last 30 years occurred during 1310-20 F. In the age period 0-5 the increase at the present census (41%) as compared with the preceding one is very striking. The population at the age period 10-15 increased during the decade by only 3.1 per cent., due to the fact that in the latter half of the decade preceding the census of 1310 F. both the birth-rate and death-rate were affected by two famines. The population at the age-periods 15-40 and 40-60 showed increases of 18 and 18.9% respectively. This, as well as the increase in the number of old men over 60, is due to the low death-rate during the decade preceding the census of 1320 F. as compared with that of the decade prior to the census of 1310 F.

The Jains have the highest mean age (26.4) of the religious communities of the State and the Animists the least (22.6). The mean ages of Musalmans, Hindus and Christians were 25.7, 25.0 and 23.3 respectively.

The proportion of the female to the male population increased during the last decade. In 1300 and 1310 F. there were the same number, *viz.*, 964 females to 1,000 males, but at the present census there are 968. With the exception of the Animist Lambada, the Musalman Sayyed and Pathan have the lowest female ratios amongst Hyderabad castes and races.

The total numbers of each sex and the increase per cent. during the decade are given below:—

		Number	Increase per cent. during 1310-20 F.
Males	....	6,797,118	19.8
Females	....	6,577,558	20.3

The proportion of females to males is higher than the average ratio of the State (968: 1,000) in all the Mahratwara districts except Osmanabad and lower in the Telingana districts except Adilabad, Medak and Nizamabad.

The following table gives statistics regarding the civil condition of the total population:—

	Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	....	3,022,032	1,941,134
Married	....	3,495,695	3,473,758
Widowed	....	279,391	1,162,666

35. Of the total population of 13,374,676, those able to read and write amount to 3,68,166. The distribution of Education. literates is as follows:—

Division.	No of males literate.	No of females literate.	No of literates in 1,000 males.	No of literates in 1,000 females
Hyderabad City ... ..	61,810	10,570	239	41
Atraf i Balda ... ..	13,616	908	51	4
Medak ... ..	70,104	8,612	46	2
Warangal .. ..	50,191	2,874	85	2
Gulbarga ... ..	60,339	3,371	44	2
Aurangabad ... ..	68,010	8,262	45	2

The following statement gives the number of literates per mille, among the followers of the leading religions in the State:—

Religion.	Number per mille.
Hindu ... ..	23
Musalman ... ..	59
Parsi ... ..	723
Christian ... ..	247
Jain ... ..	204

The position of some selected castes on the educational ladder is shown in the statement below:—

Caste.	Number per mille.
Brahman ... ..	262
Komati ... ..	176
Satani ... ..	115
Mughal ... ..	109
Sayyed ... ..	97
Pathan ... ..	77
Indian Christian ... ..	126

Those who were returned as literate in English are given in the subjoined statement according to religion:—

Religion.	Number per mille.
Hindu ... ..	1
Christian ... ..	181
Parsi ... ..	475
Musalman ... ..	5
Jain ... ..	8
Sikh ... ..	9

36. The following table gives a comparative view of the statistics of the four infirmities for which they have been collected since 1290 F. (1881):—

Infirmity.			1290 F.	1300 F.	1310 F.	1320 F.
Insane	...	..	2,295	1,531	331	2,561
Deaf mute	...	...	3,873	1,419	627	1,421
Blind	...	..	11,723	10,632	1,314	16,263
Leprosy	...	...	2,939	2,977	330	3,785
Total			20,490	19,612	2,635	27,002

The large increase over the figures for 1310 F. (1901) cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

The largest proportion of insane persons is found in Hyderabad city, which has 56 for every 1,00,000 inhabitants. The next highest figure is shown by the Medak district (38). The castes and races most afflicted are Brahman, Sayyed, Goundla, Kapu, Madiga and Mang.

Telingana has a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than Mahratwara, the figures being 38 and 29 per 1,00,000 of the population respectively. The castes and races most affected are Komati (53 per 1,00,000), Telaga (42) and Shaikh (30).

Blindness is responsible for more than 60 per cent. of the total afflicted from all causes. The districts which have the highest proportion of the blind are Parbhani, Mahbubnagar and Bidar with 190, 184 and 178, respectively, in every 1,00,000 persons. The castes most afflicted are Komati (233 per 1,00,000), Golla (153), Mahratta (149), Brahman (137) and Koli (127).

The average number of lepers for Telingana is higher than for Mahratwara, the proportions being 30 and 27 in every 1,00,000 of the population respectively. Osmanabad in Mahratwara and Medak and Nizamabad in Telingana have the highest averages in the Dominions. The castes most afflicted are: Komati 45 per 1,00,000, Munnur (42), Madiga (40), Mang (40), Mahar (37), Telaga (37), Koli (29), Goundla (26) and Mahratta (23).

37. Except the Jain and the Parsi, who are pre-eminently traders, all religions have by far the largest proportion of their followers associated with agriculture as their principal occupation. Thus, 61.9 per cent. of the total population of the State are engaged in agriculture, while 14 per cent. are engaged in industries, 8.4 per cent. in trade, 5.5 per cent. in public administration and liberal arts, 3.1 per cent. in domestic service and one per cent. in industries connected with transport.

38. The following table shows the numerical strength of the principal castes and their variation during the present decade:—

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.		Percentage of variation.
	1920 F.	1910 F.	
HINDU.			
Bedar . . . . .	208,096	157,072	+ 32.5
Bhoi . . . . .	177,004	142,179	+ 24.4
Brahman . . . . .	261,241	666,856	- 60.8
Chakala . . . . .	175,626	112,332	+ 23.3
Chambar . . . . .	70,618	53,834	+ 31.2
Darsi or Simpi . . . . .	47,947	86,315	+ 82.0
Dewang or Koshti . . . . .	71,400	41,637	+ 60.0
Dhangar . . . . .	468,609	398,674	+ 23.1
Dhobi . . . . .	66,598	49,843	+ 34.3
Golla . . . . .	460,760	278,140	+ 65.7
Gosain . . . . .	29,871	21,067	+ 41.8
Goundla . . . . .	306,071	229,156	+ 33.6
Hatkar . . . . .	67,934	46,118	+ 47.3
Kalal . . . . .	75,339	56,600	+ 33.1
Kapu . . . . .	648,254	521,230	+ 24.4
Koli . . . . .	266,840	236,884	+ 12.2
Komati . . . . .	222,380	211,628	+ 5.6
Kumbhar . . . . .	72,504	93,211	- 22.2
Kummara . . . . .	79,482	65,806	+ 20.8
Kurma . . . . .	144,688	90,510	+ 59.9
Lingayat . . . . .	757,611	691,894	+ 9.6
Lohar . . . . .	47,844	50,479	- 5.2
Madiga . . . . .	804,893	410,686	+ 95.9
Mahar . . . . .	689,543	583,081	+ 16.3
Mala . . . . .	448,046	265,829	+ 68.5
Mali . . . . .	107,097	86,215	+ 24.2
Mang . . . . .	340,959	261,629	+ 30.2
Mangala . . . . .	76,514	71,089	+ 7.7
Maratta . . . . .	1,538,874	1,377,305	+ 11.7
Munnur . . . . .	228,854	175,358	+ 30.2
Mutrasa . . . . .	260,770	200,119	- 30.3

Caste Tribe or Race.	Persons.		Percentage of variation.
	1920 F.	1910 F.	
Nahvi (Warik) .. .	58,974	46,198	+ 27 7
Panchal . . .	117,710	94,002	+ 25 2
Rajput . . .	61,637	48,737	+ 26 5
Salte . . .	343,130	284,535	+ 20 6
Satani . . .	27,883	24,323	+ 14 6
Sunar . . .	88,037	86,978	+ 1 2
Sutar . . .	69,205	45,687	+ 51 5
Telaga . . .	458,622	74,733	+ 513 7
Teli . . .	56,944	52,594	+ 8 3
Uppara . . .	57,000	54,982	+ 3 7
Velama . . .	83,787	71,561	+ 17 1
Waddani . . .	131,799	100,570	+ 31 1
Wakhar . . .	38,497	22,892	+ 68 2
Wanjari . . .	174,039	96,081	+ 81 1
MUSALMAN.			
Ladaf . . .	30,721	18,798	+ 63 4
Moghal . . .	33,411	32,008	+ 4 4
Pathan . . .	135,148	117,153	+ 15 4
Sayyed . . .	189,574	132,921	+ 42 6
Shakh . . .	985,019	850,906	+ 15 8
CHRISTIAN.			
Indian Christian . . .	45,908	15,357	+ 198 9
ANIMIST.			
Gond . . .	124,341	107,585	+ 15 6
Lambada . . .	142,044	174,159	- 18 4

39. The four principal languages of the State are Telugu, Mahrati, Canarese and Urdu, spoken, respectively, by 6,367,578, 3,498,758, 1,680,005 and 1,341,622 of the population. Of the other vernaculars of the State, Lambadi is spoken by 237,899 persons, Gondi by 73,939, Yerukala by 7,398 and Bhili by 7,012 persons. Of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the State, Rajasthani is spoken by 50,208 persons, Hindi by 44,513, Tamil by 25,027, Gujarathi by 14,984 and Panjabi by 3,414 persons. Arabic is spoken by 5,683 persons, Persian by 256 and English by 8,843.

## CHAPTER II.

### SECTION I.

#### Land Revenue.

40. The total collections under the head "Land Revenue" amounted in 1322 F. to O. S. Rs. 2,49,93,472 as against Rs. 2,32,43,059 in 1321 F. The increase was due to good harvests in the Telingana districts.

41. The extent of ryotwari holdings cultivated in 1322 F. was 2,05,16,022 acres, an increase of 2,54,579 acres over the figure for the previous year. The gross assessment of ryotwari holdings rose from Rs. 2,75,74,358 to Rs. 2,79,12,095. The reduction in the gross demand due to decrease and remissions fell from Rs. 62,39,700 to Rs. 41,72,526. The decrease and remissions formed 15·01 per cent. of the gross demand in 1322 Fasli against 22·63 per cent. in the previous year. In Mahratwara the percentage of decrease was 1·31 per cent. against 2·24 per cent. and in Telingana 25·65 per cent. against 38·87 per cent. The largest reduction for any district occurred in Medak, where the gross demand fell short of the full assessment by 39·71 per cent. Among Mahratwara districts the largest reduction was, as usual, in Gulbarga.

The causes of decrease and remissions and the extent to which they were responsible for reduction in the gross demand are shown below:—

DECREASE FOR ONE YEAR.			1322 F.
			O. S. Rs.
Heavy or insufficient rain . . . . .	....	....	26,89,909
Breach of tanks &c. . . . .	..	....	2,34,105
Destruction of crops in tank beds . . . . .	....	....	31,277
Miscellaneous items such as patches &c in the fields . . . . .	..	....	75,163
Partial remissions in double cropped lands . . . . .	....	....	69,448
Change of crops &c . . . . .	....	....	8,80,652
Payment of Dastband &c . . . . .	....	....	1,01,928
Total decrease for one year . . . . .	....	...	40,82,482
REMISSION PROPER.			
Failure of crops . . . . .	....	....	90,044

42. Of the total net demand under ryotwari land revenue, viz., Rs. 2,37,22,352, Rs. 2,24,84,107 were collected during the year under report, a percentage of 94·78, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,38,245. The total arrear demand was Rs. 25,00,900, of which Rs. 3,51,638, or 14·06 per cent., were collected. The balance outstanding at the close of 1322 F., including arrears of both present and past years,



was Rs. 33,87,525 as against Rs. 25,04,034 at the end of 1321 F. The districts with the heaviest arrears were Medak, Nalgonda, Raichur and Warangal.

43. The total number of coercive processes issued in 1322 F. was 3,870 against 3,619 in the previous year. The largest number of processes was issued in the Nalgonda district and the smallest in the Nizamabad district. The total value of the property sold by auction under coercive processes was Rs. 4,174 against Rs. 2,615 in 1321 F.

44. The following statement exhibits the total assessment other than ryotwari in the year under report:—

PARTICULARS.				O. S. Rs.
Muktas or Sarbastas & Peishkash	....	....	....	9,53,895
Fruit trees	....	....	....	1,14,951
Grazing fees	....	....	....	1,52,788
Miscellaneous items included in Jamabandi	....	....	....	4,77,587
Total				16,99,221
Attached Jagirs	....	....	....	6,86,428
Miscellaneous items not included in Jamabandi	....	....	....	5,55,024
Grand total				29,40,673

## SECTION II.

### Survey and Settlement.

45. During 1322 F. original measurement work was carried out in 72 villages comprising 2,87,062 acres of culturable and unculturable land. The total expenditure was O. S. Rs. 62,473, which gives an average of 4 annas 3 pies per acre against 1 anna 9 pies in the previous report period. The increase in the average cost was due to the villages measured, which were scattered over different talukas, being at a distance from one another, while the operations of 1321 F. were mainly confined to deserted villages, the areas of which were fixed by the theodolite.

46. During the year under report revision work was in progress in the districts of Bhir, Osmanabad and Gulbarga.

47. Including 35 cases which remained undisposed of at the close of 1321 F., there were in all 38 original cases of boundary disputes for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 23 cases were transferred to the districts concerned, four were struck off, two were decided on their merits, and one was compromised. There were also seven appeals, of which only two were disposed of during the year.

48. There was no revision of settlement in any taluka during 1322 F. Original settlement rates were introduced in Settlement Operations. 111 miscellaneous villages and 161 villages of the taluka of Kinwat of the Adilabad district, with the result that the aggregate assessment of these villages was increased from Rs. 1,79,560 to Rs. 2,46,913.

49. The total cost of the Settlement Department in 1322 F. was Rs. 2,32,030 as against Rs. 2,17,175 in the previous Cost of the Department. year. The increase was due to the employment of additional survey establishment in the Hyderabad division to dispose of arrears of revision work.

### SECTION III.

#### Inam.

50. No changes were made in the administration of the Inam Department during 1322 F. Administration.

51. In the year under report inams of the value of Rs. 21,567 were confirmed: Rs. 167 for life, Rs. 10 for two lives and Result of Inam Enquiries. Rs. 21,390 in perpetuity; while inams worth Rs. 3,652 were resumed.

52. The following statement indicates the nature and value of inam claims disposed of during the period under report:— Classification of Inam Claims disposed of.

Inams.				Value Confirmed.	Value resumed.
				O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Jagirs	....	....	....	15,036	311
Maktas	....	....	....	3,754	1,284
Inam lands	....	....	....	731	1,500
Seri lands	....	....	....	....	15
Rusooms in cash	....	....	....	692	....
Youmiahs	....	....	....	4	42
Agarhar	....	....	....	1,350	500
Total				21,567	3,652

53. In the year under report 77 *Muntakhabas* or inam certificates were issued against 51 in 1321 F. Inam Certificates.

## SECTION IV.

**Excise.**

54. The following changes were introduced in the Abkari administration during the year under report :—  
Reforms.

The duty on liquor in the City circle was raised from one rupee per gallon, U. P., to Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon equal to Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon, London Proof.

Out-stills were closed in Aurangabad, Nander, Bhir, Nizamabad, Osmanabad, Bidar and Medak with the exception of one taluka and arrangements made for the supply of liquor from the central distilleries of Hyderabad and Parbhani.

A steam distillery was opened at Mahbubnagar for supply of the liquor required for that district.

The rate of still-head duty was raised in the districts previously leased on the minimum guarantee system. In Secunderabad the increase was from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 5 and in Warangal from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-13-4 per gallon, L. P.

55. To the end of 1321 F. Jagir abkari rights had been acquired in 760 estates comprising 3,838 villages. During Resumption of Jagir Abkari 1322 F. they were acquired in 59 more estates comprising 159 villages, leaving at the end of the year 77 compensation cases relating to 181 villages to be disposed of. In 798 cases in which Jagir abkari has been actually taken over by Government, the compensation due for country spirits amounts to Rs. 3,10,384 per annum. In 465 of these cases the sanction of Government has been issued for the payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 2,73,584. In the remaining cases the contractors are paying compensation, pending Government sanction, in addition to the contract amounts.

56. Excluding the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, the total revenue derived from the sale of country spirits, *sendhi* and *mohwa* flowers Abkari Revenue. in 1322 F. was Rs. 87,96,156 against Rs. 81,80,318 in the previous year. Deducting from this a sum of Rs. 2,73,584 paid on account of compensation to Jagirdars, the actual increase of revenue was Rs. 3,42,254.

57. As stated in the previous Administration Report, the abkari revenue of Secunderabad is paid to the Hon'ble the Cantonment Abkari Resident for the use of the town and cantonment of Secunderabad, compensation due to Jagirdars and administration charges being deducted. The sum thus payable to the Hon'ble the Resident in 1322 F. was Rs. 5,82,830.

58. 402 chests of opium of 70 seers each were imported during the year under report as against 378 chests in 1321 F. Opium. Including the pass duty levied at Indore, the gross income derived from the sale of opium was Rs. 7,10,360 against Rs. 6,43,432.

Deducting compensation payable to the Paigah, Sarf-i-Khas and Jagir *ilakas*, the net income was Rs. 6,23,549 against Rs. 6,21,426.

59. The total income from the sale of *ganja* and *bhang* during 1322 F. was Rs. 72,935 against Rs. 86,657 in the previous year. The compensation payable to Jagirdars was Rs. 2,491.

Hemp Drugs

60. The balance outstanding against district abkari contractors at the close of the year under report was Rs. 1,13,498.

Aircars of Abkari Revenue.

61. The total expenditure incurred on the Abkari Department during 1322 F. was Rs. 1,64,984 as against Rs. 1,54,515 in the preceding year.

Cost of the Department.



## SECTION V.

### Forests.

62. Mr. Sohrabji Jamshedji held charge of the Forest Department from 1st Azur to 21st Khurdad and from 22nd Amardad to 28th Sharawar 1322 F. and Mr. Partridge from 22nd Khurdad to 21st Amardad and from 29th Sharawar to the end of 1322 F.

Administration.

The most important administrative event of the year was the deputation of Mr. H. Forteach, whose services were lent by the Government of India to advise His Highness's Government on the administration of the State forests. His report was in the hands of Government at the end of the year and was receiving attention.

63. The area of protected forests at the end of 1321 F. was 8,015 square miles. During the year under report 86·6 square miles were excluded for purposes of cultivation from the Pakhal protected forests and 104·65 square miles added in the Melak, Bagath and Andol talukas of the Nizamabad district, with the result that the total protected forest area rose to 8,033·1 square miles. Owing to the inclusion of 104·65 square miles in the protected forest area, the area of open or unclassified forests was reduced during the year from 4427·42 square miles to 4,322·77 square miles.

Area.

64. 43·07 miles of boundaries were newly demarcated in 1322 F. against 146·66 miles in the preceding year. The demarcation of 41·72 miles of boundaries in the Warangal and Nirmal divisions was carried out by contract, the contractor getting all the timber cut on the lines at half rates. The average cost of the rest of the work done in the Yellandu protected area was Rs. 10-0-8 per mile against 5-10-6 in 1321 F. The Conservator of Forests hopes that, as each division has now got a surveyor, this most important work will be pushed on as fast as possible. The total length of boundaries repaired was 1,562 miles as against 1,667 in 1321 F.

Demarcation.

65. 35 94 square miles of forest land were surveyed during the year under report as against 76·80 in 1321 F., and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 167-8-2 against Rs. 84-4-7.

66. No general working plans are possible until the forest areas are permanently demarcated and settled. A first step, however, has been taken in the Nirmal and Nizamabad divisions and in the Rasnam forests of the Gulbarga division with some inferior forest areas to be worked for village fuel supply. In the Mithbunagar division certain forest areas are selected annually for exploitation to meet local requirements.

67. No expenditure was incurred on the construction of roads during the year under report. Five buildings were under construction in the Lakhsetipet division.

68. Previous arrears and forest offences reported during the year totalled 10,536. Of these 5,756 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,780 cases. The Conservator hopes that, when the revised Forest Act comes into force, forest cases will be more promptly disposed of. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 33,427 as against Rs. 26,662 in 1321 F. Including two cases pending at the close of 1321 F. there were in all six cases for disposal by the Courts. Of these, two ended in conviction and one in acquittal, one was dismissed for want of proof, leaving two cases pending at the end of 1322 F.

69. The Kanakghery tract of 56,684 acres in Warangal is practically self-protected, as it contains no villages in the interior and only a few foot-paths cross over the high range of hills. There were, however, fires throughout the tract in previous years, caused by pilgrims going to the "Pallial Bai" shrine, situated on one of the central peaks of the range. Special precautions have been taken during the last two years by fire-tracing the hill paths and stationing patrols during the time the pilgrimage lasts in the month of March. By these measures the forests have been rendered more or less immune from fires, though bamboo cutters are still a great source of danger. In the Gulbarga and Nizamabad divisions, certain precautionary measures were taken to prevent fires, and a few patrols were also entertained in Nizamabad. Systematic efforts were also made to protect 86·5 square miles in Warangal division, 78 square miles in Karimnagar and 20 square miles in Aurangabad by means of wide fire traces and patrols, and these are reported to have been entirely successful. Thus, the total forest area protected from fire in 1322 F. was 404·87 square miles as against 379·42 in 1321 F. and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 3-12-6 as against Rs. 2-8-4.

70. Practically all the forest areas are open to grazing throughout the year. Under existing regulations goats are excluded only from a reserved or protected forest area, while numerous herds are allowed to be kept in villages within forests.

71. Production of seed of the more important species was generally good during the year under report, but natural reproduction cannot be expected to succeed so long as the forests are subject to fires and are heavily over-grazed. Coppice reproduction is good, and the almost universal custom of felling in the dry season appears to give good results. 176½ acres in Jalna were resown with babul. About 1,880 bulbils of the sisal aloe (procured from Coorg) and 1,306 of the common American aloe were planted in lines at Jalna. The former are reported to have quickly taken root and to grow well, while the latter withered away. About 3,000 bulbils of sisal aloe were planted out at a hedge round the Parbhani babul plantation, and they are reported to have succeeded well. At Phulmarri near Aurangabad, sandal, *khair*, *tirmani* and *bijasal* seeds were sown in the shade of bushes on the hill side. Within the walls of the Daulatabad fort several patches were sown with sandal, *siris* and *khair* seeds.

72. The income from the sale of timber and firewood during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,89,178 as against Rs. 4,64,697 in 1321 F. Of this amount, timber brought in Rs. 5,80,678 and firewood Rs. 58,500. The value of timber removed by right-holders was Rs. 36,123 as against Rs. 51,974 and that of produce granted free Rs. 1,120 against Rs. 1,170.

73. As usual, minor produce was leased to contractors except in the Warangal and Gulshanabad-Medak subahs, where grazing fees were collected by head-men direct from the ryots. The total income from minor produce amounted to Rs. 2,83,237 in 1322 F. against Rs. 2,28,683 in 1321 F. The realization from grass and grazing fees was Rs. 1,98,731 against Rs. 1,48,180, from bamboos Rs. 36,856 against Rs. 37,221 and from minerals Rs. 21,070 against Rs. 19,051.

74. The revenue and expenditure of the year under report are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Fash year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		Conservancy.	Establishment.	Total.	
	O. S. Rs.	O S Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S Rs.	O. S. Rs.
1321 F.	8,18,067	8,931	2,14,902	2,23,833	5,89,234
1322 F.	9,90,567	8,739	2,57,573	2,66,312	7,24,255

53·5 per cent. of the total forest income was due to the sale of timber, partly from Government forests and partly from *vjara* and *patta* lands. The outstanding forest revenue was Rs. 88,127 in 1322 F. against Rs. 80,715 in the previous year.

## SECTION VI.

**Customs.**

**Control.** 75. Mahomed Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur, continued as Customs Commissioner during 1322 F.

**Tariff.** 76. No changes were made in the Customs tariff.

**Revenue.** 77. The Customs revenue for the year 1322 F. amounted to Rs. 74,05,612 as against Rs. 73,91,389 in the previous year. The duty on imports increased from Rs. 35,75,392 to Rs. 41,01,017, while the duty on exports decreased from Rs. 37,93,525 to Rs. 32,55,297. The decrease of exports and increase of imports are attributed to the prevalence of famine conditions in the Mahratwara country. The income from miscellaneous fines etc. was Rs. 49,298 as against Rs. 22,172 in 1321 F.

**Silver Imports.** 78. During the year under report silver to the value of Rs. 24,56,926 was imported. The duty realised amounted to Rs. 1,22,844 as against Rs. 64,225 in 1321 F. The value of gold imported in 1322 F. was Rs. 62,16,769 against Rs. 47,39,564 in the previous year.

**Smuggling Cases.** 79. Including the number of smuggling cases pending at the close of 1321 F., there were 233 cases for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 134 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 99 cases at the end of 1322 F.

**Strength and Cost.** 80. The number of officials employed in the Customs Department rose from 5,203 in 1321 F. to 5,215 in 1322 F. The percentage of expenditure on total collections in 1322 F. was 8.96 as against 10.12 in the previous year.

## SECTION VII.

**Wards' Estates.**

**Number of Estates.** 81. Of the 38 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of 1321 F., eight were released during the year under report. As, however, seven new estates were taken under management during the year, the total number of estates under the management of the Court at the close of 1322 F. was 37: 18 under the direct management of the Court and 19 under the management of Talukdars in districts. This does not include the four villages of released estates retained under the Court's supervision for the liquidation of debts incurred on the security of the Court.

**Jamabandi.** 82. As a result of Jamabandi, which is conducted on the same principles as in Diwani territory, the net assessment of the estates under the Court's control rose from Rs. 5,01,087 in 1321 F. to Rs. 5,57,557 in 1322 F.

83. The cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of 1322 F. was Rs. 14,27,795. Deducting from this sum **Finance.** Rs. 10,12,824 on account of released estates (including Gadwal Samasthan) and adding fresh receipts during the year to the extent of Rs. 6,55,148, the total assets for 1322 F. were Rs. 10,70,119. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,14,705, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 5,55,414. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,59,100 were invested in Government paper etc., the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 2,96,314 being held in cash.

84. The supervision fees realised from the wards' estates in 1322 F. totalled Rs. 66,304, while the cost of establishment in the districts and the city was Rs. 65,801. **Fees and Management Charges.** The percentage of establishment charges and supervision fees to total receipts of estates under the Court's control was 10·09 as against 7·4 in the previous report period.

85. The total liabilities of the estates at the beginning of 1322 F. were Rs. 4,80,355. After deducting Rs. 3,36,170 on **Debts due by Estates** account of the estates released during the year and adding debts newly brought to account, the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,65,042. During the year Rs. 53,912 were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,130 at the end of 1322 F.

86. During the year under report Rs. 4,482 were **General Improvements.** spent on the construction and improvement of tanks.

87. Of the 57 wards under the guardianship of the Court of **Education of Wards.** Wards at the end of 1322 F., five had completed their course of instruction, ten were attending the Madrasa-i-Aliya, five were being educated in other Government and private schools and 33 were under private tuition. The remaining four were too young to receive any kind of instruction

## SECTION VIII.

### Well Irrigation.

88. During 1322 F. 2,344 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 4,59,079. **Number and Cost of Wells.** The average cost per well was Rs. 196, varying from Rs. 23 in Adilabad to Rs. 463 in Gulbarga.

89. Excluding a few talukas for which the necessary figures have not been furnished, the total area under well irrigation **Area under Well Irrigation.** at the end of 1322 F. was 2,63,312 acres, an increase of 55,535 acres over the figure for 1321 F. Of this, 1,79,035 acres were in Mahratwara and 84,277 acres in Telingana.

90. During the year under report *takavi* advances to the extent of Rs. 2,11,860 were granted to cultivators in the **Takavi for Wells.** Aurangabad and Bhir districts for sinking wells in their lands. This sum included a payment of Rs. 13,351 made to cultivators in the Patoda taluka in Sarf-i-khas *ilaka*.



# CHAPTER III.

## SECTION I.

### Legislative Council.

91. In 1321 F. the Legislative Council was composed of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members:—three *ex-officio*, eight official, six non-official and two extraordinary. In 1322 F. the number of official members was increased to nine by the appointment of a Sarf-i-khas official as an official member, and the number of non-official members to nine—thus increasing the total number of members to 23. Of the non-official members, one is nominated by Government from the public, one by each of the Paigah noblemen by turns, and seven are elected as follows:—

- |   |     |            |
|---|-----|------------|
| (1) By Jagirdars with an annual income of not less than Rs. 6,000 | ... | 2 members. |
| (2) By First Grade Pleaders                                       | . . | 2 do       |
| (3) By District Local Boards of each of the four subahs by turns  | ... | 2 do       |
| (4) By the City Municipality                                      | ... | 1 member.  |

The above changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council were made for a period of six years from 1322 F. according to His Highness' Farman dated 2nd Safar 1330 H. (20th Isfandar 1321 F).

92. The Legislative Council met four times during the year under report and passed the following Acts:—

1. An Act to amend the Postal Act.
2. The Limitation Act.
3. The Treasure-trove Act.
4. The Poisons Act.
5. The Customs Act.
6. An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Act.
7. An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes Act.
8. The Reformatory Act.
9. An Act to amend the General Clauses Act.
10. An Act to amend Government Claims Act.

Bills pending.

93. A Bill to amend the Process Fees Act was pending before the Council at the close of 1322 F.

## SECTION II.

**Civil Justice.**

94. In the year under review many important changes were made in the number and pay of the Civil Judges in the Dominions. The scale now sanctioned is as follows:—

Changes.

2 Divisional Judges, 1st Grade, on Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

2 Second Grade Judges on Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

7 District Judges, 1st Grade, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

N. B. This Grade includes the post of 1st Assistant to the Judicial Secretary, Registrar of the High Court, the City Civil Judge and the 2nd City Magistrate.

13 Second Grade District Judges on Rs. 500 per mensem.

5 Munsiffs, 1st Grade                      ... on Rs. 250              do.

7 Munsiffs, 2nd Grade                    ....on Rs. 200              do.

11 Munsiffs, 3rd Grade                   ....on Rs. 150              do.

On the retirement of Nawab Sarbuland Jung Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowla Bahadur, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, was appointed officiating Chief Justice, the vacant Judgeship in the High Court being filled by Moulvi Syed Seraj-ul-Hasan, M. A., L. L. D., Bar-at-Law.

95. The total number of suits instituted during the year under report was 13,756 against 13,017 in 1321 F. There was an increase in the number of suits instituted in each class of Courts, the largest increase being in the District and City Civil Courts, as will be seen below:—

		1321 F.	1322 F.
Munsiffs' Courts	....	6,505	6,507
Tahsil Courts	....	1,902	2,046
City Civil Courts	....	1,908	2,228
District Courts	....	2,352	2,715
Divisional Courts	....	88	59

The total value of the subject matter of suits was Rs. 73,82,614 in 1322 F. against Rs. 65,61,708 in 1321 F. The total number of civil appeals was 2,442 as against 2,499.

96 Including arrears, there were in all 22,759 suits for disposal ;  
 Disposal of Business. and of these, 19,317 were disposed of in 1322 F. as  
 against 17,800 in 1321 F. 3,834 or 19·6 per cent. of  
 the suits disposed of were contested. Of the uncontested suits, 3,441 or  
 44·8 per cent. terminated in *ex parte* decrees. The number of suits disposed  
 of by arbitration was 45 against 38 in the previous year. The average dura-  
 tion of suits decreased from 291 days in 1321 F. to 269 in 1322 F. in  
 contested cases and increased from 192 to 244 days in uncontested cases.  
 The average duration continued to be highest in Divisional Courts, being  
 331 days for contested cases and 415 days in uncontested cases, and lowest  
 in the Tahsil Courts, where the corresponding figures were 182 and 118  
 respectively.

Of the total number of appeals instituted during the year, 2,073 or  
 84·8 per cent. were disposed of against 44·5 per cent. in 1321 F. The  
 average duration of an appeal was 250 days against 217 in 1321 F.

97. Out of 21,077 applications for execution of decrees, 12,635 or  
 Execution. 55·2 per cent. were disposed of against 11,987 or 73 per  
 cent. in 1321 F. Of the applications pending dis-  
 posal at the close of 1322 F., 4,730 were pending for over six months.  
 Three judgment-debtors were imprisoned and 30 arrested during the year  
 under notice. There were 1,715 attachments of property, 428 sales of  
 moveable property and 285 sales of immoveable property.

98. The number of original suits filed in the High Court during  
 The High Court. 1322 F. was 58 against 54 in 1321 F. But including  
 arrears there were 148 original suits for disposal  
 against 178. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was  
 309 and 316 days respectively.

The number of appeals for disposal by the Divisional Bench was  
 1,154, of which 1,005 were disposed of against 998 in 1321 F. 121 appeals  
 were dismissed as barred by limitation and in default. In 449 appeals  
 the decrees of the lower court were confirmed, in 75 reversed and in 25  
 altered. The Full Bench had 188 appeals for disposal, of which 117 were  
 disposed of against 151 in the previous year. In 36 appeals the decision  
 of the Divisional Bench was upheld, in 27 it was reversed and in four  
 altered. Including arrears the number of miscellaneous applications before  
 the Full Bench was 226, of which 206 were disposed of against 233 in  
 1321 F. The number of revision petitions increased from two in 1321 F.  
 to six in 1322 F.

99. The total receipts of Civil Courts in 1322 F.  
 Finance. were Rs. 5,41,604 as against Rs. 4,98,624 in the  
 previous year.

100. 118 candidates appeared for the Government Judicial Test, of  
 Examinations. whom only two were successful. 16 candidates sat  
 for the 1st grade and 2nd grade Pleaders' Exami-  
 nations, of whom one passed in the 2nd and one in the 3rd class. 139  
 appeared for the 3rd grade Pleaders' Examination, of whom only 26 were  
 successful.

101. Civil powers were conferred upon ten Jagirdars or their employees. One Jagirdar was empowered to try suits of any value, one upto Rs. 5,000, two upto Rs. 1,000, one upto Rs. 500, two upto Rs. 300 and three upto Rs. 100.

Miscellaneous.



### SECTION III.

#### Criminal Justice.

102. During 1322 F. the number of Criminal Judges remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 206.

Tribunals

103. The number of cases instituted during the year was 13,473 against 13,101 in 1321 F. The number of appeals filed was 959 against 1,129.

Business in the Courts.

104. Including arrears the total number of criminal cases for disposal was 15,633 against 14,683 in the previous year. Of these, 13,560 or 86·5 per cent. were disposed of as against 13,665 or 93·1 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of cases rose from 51 to 68 days. The total number of persons under trial during 1322 F. was 52,940 as against 47,843 in 1321 F. The cases of 43,956 were disposed of: 4,979 were convicted, 2,900 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 2,058 fined and 21 whipped. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 20,955. Of these, 1,449 appeared only after issue of warrants. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 1,366 against 1,384 in 1321 F. Of these, 1,231 or 90·1 per cent. were disposed of as against 1,156 or 83·1 per cent. The average duration of appeals fell from 104 to 65 days.

Disposal of Business.

105. No case was filed on the Original side of the High Court during the year. The number of fresh appeals preferred on the Appellate side was 182 against 280 in 1321 F. The number of cases sent up to the High Court for confirmation decreased from 100 to 52. The number of revision cases was practically the same as in previous year, *viz.*, 422. On the Appellate side, there were in all 204 appeals for disposal against 269 in 1321 F. In 149 appeals the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 12 they were altered and in 31 reversed. The average duration of criminal appeals was 105 days against 135 days in the previous year. Including arrears the number of cases received by the High Court for confirmation was 69 against 124. Of these 50 cases were disposed of. 19 cases concerning 34 persons were sent to Government for orders. Capital punishment was confirmed in six cases and imprisonment for life in 40 cases. As regards cases decided by the High Court on its own authority, 68 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment against 124 in 1321 F. Of 470 revision cases during the year, 468 or 99·6 per cent. were disposed of against 95·7 per cent. in 1321 F.

High Court.

106. The total receipts of the criminal courts for 1322 F. were Rs. 2,32,755 as against Rs. 2,01,367 in the previous year. The total income of both the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 6,87,968 and the total expenditure to Rs. 7,13,666 against Rs. 5,94,279 and Rs. 6,26,324, respectively, in 1321 F. Thus, the net cost to Government on account of administration of justice was Rs. 1,36,236 against 1,42,583 in 1321 F.

Finance.



## SECTION IV.

### City Police.

107. The office of Kotwal was held by Mir Mubarak Ali, Khan Bahadur, from 1st Azar to 1st Dai 1322 F. and by Nawab Imad Jung for the rest of the year.

Control.

108. The City Police consisted of 46 officers and 3,067 men in 1322 F.

Strength.

109. 344 men were struck off the strength of the force during the year under notice owing to retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation and death against 724 in 1321 F. The number of desertions fell from 591 to 24; but the reason for this great decrease has not been stated in the Police Commissioner's report.

Dismissals &c.

110. The conduct of the force improved during the year. The percentage of the men punished for all offences was 14.8 as against 21.5 in the previous year. Two officers and 139 men were punished with dismissal, and one man was punished judicially.

Punishments and Promotions.

The number of promotions during the year was 149 against 485 in 1321 F. The total of the rewards in money was Rs. 498 as against Rs. 389 in the previous year, the number of recipients being 35 against eight.

111. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 4,83,302 in 1322 F. against Rs. 4,83,294 in the previous year.

Cost.

112. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year under report, excluding nuisance cases, was 1,565 as against 1,077 in 1321 F. The increase is said to have been due to the fact that the tendency to conceal crime was less than in previous years. Of these cases, 160 or 10.3 per cent. were serious offences against the person or property (including two cases of murder) and 84 or 5.3 per cent. minor offences. The number of nuisance cases fell from 1,602 to 1,229.

Cognizable Crime.

113. There was a further falling off in the detection of crime, the percentage of cases detected being 79.83 in 1322 F. as against 89.1 per cent. in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions, but a slight decrease in the percentage of successful prosecutions. 915 cases were decided and 75.8 per cent. ended in conviction against 76.1 in 1321 F. Including seven cases pending in the previous year, nine murder cases altogether were disposed of in 1322 F., of which six ended in conviction.

114. In all property worth Rs. 1,66,023 was reported to have been stolen during 1322 F. Of this, property valued at Rs. 81,560 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 49.12 against 57.9 in 1321 F.

115. 16 cases of suicide and 86 cases of accidental death were reported by the City Police during 1322 F. 20 cases of accidental death were caused by fire and 35 by drowning. The Police also took charge of 58 children who had strayed away from home.



## SECTION V.

### District Police.

116. During the year under review the Department was re-organised on the lines recommended by the Police Commission. The sanctioned strength of the Police force of the districts stood at the end of the year at 10,365 officers and men as against 10,082 in 1321 F. The cost of the Police increased from Rs. 18,79,266 to Rs. 19,58,004. The increase in number and cost is merely due to the reorganisation effected.

117. Educated officers and men in the force totalled 1,344 and 4,270 as against 1,085 and 4,378, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of literates in the force stands at 54.1 in both the years.

118. The number of rifles in use in the Department fell from 8,676 to 8,551.

119. The number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose from 2,002 to 2,015. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 19.4 as against 19.8 in the preceding year. Of the total number of punishments, 1,989 were for departmental and 26 for judicial offences as against 1,987 and 15 in the preceding year. Only one officer was judicially punished as against two in 1321 F. Dismissals numbered 302 as against 368 in the preceding year.

120. Rewards of all kinds numbered 1,034 as against 577 in 1321 F. The sum disbursed on pecuniary rewards was Rs. 3,829. The percentage of rewards to the actual strength of the force rose from 5.7 to 9.9.

121. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year totalled 7,104 as against 6,411 in 1321 F. This large increase is due to the scarcity that prevailed over a large part of the Dominions. Of the 7,104 offences reported, 5,690 were under the Hyderabad Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 1,414 under class VI as compared with 5,264 and 1,147, respectively, in 1321 F.

122. Cognizable complaints reported to the Police or cognizable cases taken up *suo motu* numbered 6,982 as against 6,203. Of these, 5,568 were under the Hyderabad Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 1,414 under class VI as against 5,096 and 1,107, respectively, in 1321 F.

123. Including cases pending from previous years, complaints for disposal totalled 8,283 as against 7,405 in 1321 F. The Police refused investigation in 195 cases. Of the total number of complaints for disposal, 6,677 fell under the Hyderabad Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 1,606 under class VI.

124. Cases struck off during the year aggregated 171 as against 170 in the preceding year. The percentage of such cases to the total number of complaints for disposal was 2·06 in 1322 F. against 2·2 in 1321 F.

125. During the year 797 maliciously false complaints were returned as against 831 in the previous year. The percentage to the total number of cases reported fell from 12·9 to 11·2.

126. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year, whether under investigation by the Police or with Magistrates, was 968 as against 896 in 1321 F. The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal fell from 12·09 to 11·6.

127. Eliminating cases struck off and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under all classes totalled 6,185 as against 5,261 in 1321 F. The increase was most marked under class III (serious offences against the person and property). Murder cases rose from 78 to 100, but dacoities fell from 108 to 75, while robberies rose from 190 to 218.

128. The number of undetected cases fell from 2,759 to 2,673, which gives a percentage of 44·3 as against 52·5 to the total number of true cases.

129. With 878 more complaints to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the Police during the year increased from 6,247 to 7,476. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 464 or 6·2 per cent. Including those

already under arrest at the beginning of the year, 7,986 persons in all were in custody during the year. Of these, 6,808 were actually placed on trial and 3,407 convicted. The conviction percentage was 50·04 as against 50·008 in the previous year.

130. The value of property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 2,65,792 as against Rs. 3,20,976 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 55,184. The value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 1,15,426 as against Rs. 1,20,371, giving a percentage of 43 as against 37·4.

131. The number of offences reported from Jagir *ilakhas* increased from 150 to 165. The value of property stolen was Rs. 29,931, of which Rs. 5,336 worth was recovered. It is noteworthy that the Amarchinta Samasthan in the Raichur district has not reported any crime for several years.

132. The number of investigations and enquiries undertaken during the year was 304. Of these, 54 were confidential and political enquiries, including three directed against high officials of the State.

133. 72,093 slips were on record at the opening and 76,305 at the close of the year. In 1,929 out of 9,942 references the antecedents of accused persons were successfully traced. The previous year's corresponding figures were 1,588 and 7,828. In addition, 44 previous convictions were traced by the British Bureau for the State. The Finger Print Bureau is also in charge of the Gang Department, under whose surveillance there were 308 gangs at the close of the year.

134. The number of rural police is at present inadequate and proposals for improving the force are under consideration.

135. The number of summonses and warrants served by the Police was 37,737 as against 37,444 in 1321 F.

136. Of the 164 admitted in 1321 F., 40 were returned as unfit, 22 were struck off and 102 passed their examination in 1322 F. 276 were admitted in the year under report, the increase being due to the introduction of the new scheme.

137. The strength of the Sikh force was reduced from 1,224 to 1,072. There was a saving of Rs. 7,744 in vacancies as against Rs. 5,513 in the previous year.

In the year under review a school was started for educating Sikh boys. There were 68 boys at close of the year. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 was recently sanctioned.



138. At the close of the year, 475 widows were in receipt of pensions, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per mensem, from the Widow Provident Fund.

The Widow Fund.

139. This is a boarding school for the orphan boys of police constables. There were 94 boys under training in this school at the end of 1322 F.

Orphan Boys' Training School.

140. The number of deaths from snake bite during the year is reported at 592 as against 527 in 1321 F. The heaviest mortality from this cause occurred in the Nander district with a death roll of 76. 55 deaths were reported from Bidar and 52 from Adilabad. Other wild animals caused the death of 85 persons.

Wild Animals and venomous Snakes.

## SECTION VI.

### Jails.

141. The number of central and sub-jails underwent no change in the year. Some changes were, however, made in the administrative arrangements. The lock-up of the Jalna tahsil was placed under the supervision of the Jailor in charge of the Jalna Reformatory and Leper Asylum. With effect from 1st Farwardi 1322 F. the management of sub-jails was transferred from Revenue officers to District Medical officers.

Constitution and Number.

142. The total jail population of all sorts, excluding under-trials, was 5,164 and the daily average strength 1,911, the first figure showing an increase of 236 and the second a decrease of 19. The number of juveniles imprisoned has risen from 39 to 72, of whom 16 were sent to the Reformatory as against seven last year. The remaining boys could not be sent to the Reformatory owing to short sentences passed on them.

Population.

143. Life imprisonments numbered six. Executions increased from two to five. Only three convicts escaped during the year under review as against ten in the previous year. Of these, two were recaptured. 3,161 were discharged as against 3,028 last year. These included 213 released by special orders of His Highness.

Disposal of Prisoners.

144. There were 2,119 prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the remaining 1,145 were sentenced to simple imprisonment. 2,738 were awarded sentences not exceeding twelve months, and in 1,078 cases the sentence was one month or less. Out of 3,264 convicted prisoners, previous convictions were traced against 418.

Nature and Length of Sentences.

145. In spite of the increase in jail population, only five offences committed within jails were dealt with by the courts and 737 by prison authorities as against six and 806, respectively, last year. The number of major punishments fell from 328 to 163, but the punishments inflicted on convict officers rose from 81 to 137 and on the Berkandaz force from 226 to 290.

Punishments.  
Remission System. 146. During the year 267 prisoners were released under the marks system as compared with 404 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to short sentences passed by Magistrates, in consequence of which the benefits of the system could not be extended to a considerable number. The total number of convicts employed as prison officers was 683.

147. During the year 7,851 under-trial prisoners were confined, the daily average being 1,158 or 60 per cent. of the daily average of convicted prisoners. There were four escapes and 15 deaths. Two of the escaped were subsequently recaptured.

Under trial Prisoners.  
Finance. 148. The gross expenditure increased from Rs. 5,51,245 to Rs. 6,12,777 and the cost per head from Rs. 99-11-3 to Rs. 117-13-11. The net cash earnings have risen from Rs. 2,21,750 to Rs. 2,51,019. The Hyderabad Jail was chiefly responsible for the increase.

149. In spite of the increase in jail population, the death rate per *mille* was 15.6 as against 25.4 last year. Of those that died, 33 were convicts and 15 under-trials. The expenditure on medical staff increased from Rs. 10,993 to Rs. 14,199. Admissions into hospitals increased from 5,713 to 6,830.

Vital Statistics.  
150. The cost of the two institutions increased from Rs. 5,666 to Rs. 7,670. There were 16 inmates in the asylum, of whom 12 were released.

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## SECTION VII.

### Registration.

151. As before, there were 19 registry and 113 sub-registry offices in the State in 1322 F.

Registry Offices.  
Registration. 152. The number of registrations effected during the year was 17,750 against 15,852 in 1321 F. The increase occurred chiefly under the head "compulsory registration of immoveable property". The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 1,10,17,723 to Rs. 1,45,72,970, the average value of documents being Rs. 821 against Rs. 685 in 1321 F.

153. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,025 and the expenditure to Rs. 94,576 against Rs. 1,28,536 and Rs. 84,939, respectively, in the previous year.

Finance.

## SECTION VIII.

**Hyderabad Municipality.**

154. The following is an abstract of the receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality for 1322 F :—

Receipts.	Heads.	O. S. Rs.
	Government grant ....	5,00,000
	House tax ....	1,18,404
	Animal and Vehicle tax ..	15,993
	Scavenger tax ....	9,589
	Hackney fees ....	18,003
	Slaughter-house fees ....	280
	Quit-rent of land and bazaars ....	22,807
	Water-tax collection fee ....	3,801
	Fees charged for repairs of contractors' Municipal casks ...	6,259
	Municipal fines ....	3,364
	Miscellaneous receipts ....	1,16,961
	Total ....	<u>8,15,461</u>

The total receipts for the previous year amounted to Rs. 6,83,779. The greater portion of the increase perceptible in 1322 F. was due to the inclusion in miscellaneous receipts of an unexpended balance of Rs. 95,649 out of the Government grant for 1321 F. The increase in the income derived from Municipal rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 36,779. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the end of 1321 F. were Rs. 4,49,275. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,52,810 due from the Sarf-i-Khas Department, Sahibzadas and Paigah Noblemen was written off the accounts by order of His Highness, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,97,465. Adding to this fresh arrears, the house tax remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,99,377.

155. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality was as follows :—

Expenditure.	Heads.	O. S. Rs.
	Secretary's Office establishment ....	61,375
	Taxation Department ....	33,177
	Health, Conservancy and Night soil Departments. ....	2,79,003
	Engineering Department ....	17,663
	Construction and Maintenance of drains, roads, buildings etc. ....	1,29,267
	Road watering ....	15,869
	Lighting ....	79,532
	Workshop and Stores ....	5,912
	Establishment in P. W. Secretariat and Accountant General's Office ....	17,398
	Miscellaneous charges ....	34,645
	Total ....	<u>6,73,341</u>

The total expenditure for the previous year was Rs. 5,58,849. During 1322 F. the chief increases were Rs. 15,460 on the Health, Conservancy and Night soil Departments, Rs. 40,004 on the construction and maintenance of drains, roads and buildings and Rs. 50,000 under lighting charges due to the installation of electric lamps in the City about the close of the year.

156. The total length of roads in charge of the Municipality was 64.27 miles as before. The cost of maintenance averaged Rs. 738-14-6 per mile against Rs. 612-0-3 in 1321 F.

Roads.

Drains.

157. The Municipality had under its control 2,99,463 feet of drain at the end of 1321 F. During the year under notice 21,988 feet of new drains were constructed.

158. As before, 1,955 lamps were in use within Municipal limits at the end of 1322 F. The average cost per lamp was Rs. 10-14-7 per annum against Rs. 14-5-3 in the previous year.

Lighting.

Road-watering.

159. 78,255 feet of roads were watered during 1322 F. at a cost of Rs. 15,898.

160. There were 47 fires within Municipal limits and property worth Rs. 26,030 was damaged. 5,803 stray dogs were destroyed by the Municipality. 7,572 cattle and 1,16,546 sheep were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses. 6,506 nuisance cases were prosecuted, 4,461 of them ending in conviction. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 3,014. There were 3,111 applications for construction of new buildings and extension of old ones, and 2,503 of these were granted.

Miscellaneous.

## SECTION IX.

### Local Funds.

161. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Local Boards during the year under report.

Number and Constitution  
of Local Boards

162. The Local Funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 28,10,005 at the beginning of 1322 F. The total receipts, excluding Police cess, amounted to Rs. 15,34,649 in 1322 F. against Rs. 12,88,643 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 14,94,298 against Rs. 11,46,459.

Total Receipts.

## SECTION X.

### Military Department.

163. The total expenditure on the Military Department in 1322 F. was Rs. 51,64,636 against Rs. 52,34,272 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

164. The strength of the Irregular Troops was 13,302 and the cost  
 Irregular Troops. Rs. 22,95,267 against Rs. 23,55,585 in 1321 F.

The system of gradual reduction is being steadily followed.

3,703 sepoy were employed on guard duty in the districts during the year, the rest being stationed in the Hyderabad city.

165. The strength of the Regular Troops was 3,704 and the cost  
 Regular Troops. Rs. 12,32,955 against Rs. 11,36,807 in 1321 F. The average age of the men was 34.28 years, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 33.14 inches. 295 recruits were enlisted during the year, 41 men were dismissed, 107 retired on pension or gratuity and 138 were struck off the rolls owing to desertion or resignation.

166. The strength of the Golconda Brigade was 1,339 and the cost  
 Golconda Brigade. Rs. 3,85,533 against Rs. 3,91,177 in the preceding year. The average height of the men was 5 feet 2 inches and chest measurement 32 inches. In all 95 recruits were enlisted, while 21 were retired on pension or gratuity.

167. The strength of the two Lancer Regiments composing the Imperial Service Troops was the same as in 1321 F., *i. e.*, eight officers and 688 men. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,46,291 against Rs. 10,52,926 in 1321 F. Rs. 3,88,795 were also spent on the construction of new barracks. 139 recruits were enlisted.

168. The strength of the Nizam Mahbub Regiment was 1,246 and  
 Nizam Mahbub Regiment. the cost Rs. 2,93,604 against Rs. 2,85,986 in 1321 F.

169. The strength of the Nizam's Own Mounted Volunteer Corps was 59 and the cost Rs. 2,033 against Rs. 1,279 in the  
 Volunteers. previous year.

170. The expenditure incurred on account of the Government Powder Factory was Rs. 10,987 against Rs. 10,512 in  
 Magazine. 1321 F.

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# CHAPTER IV.

## SECTION I.

### Weather and crops.

171. The agricultural year commences in Hyderabad in the month of June, or about four months previous to the commencement of the official year, which begins in the month of October.

Rainfall.

The following table gives the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period in the year under report:—

<i>South-West Monsoon.</i>				<i>Inches.</i>
June (Amardad)	....	....	....	1'36
July (Sharawar)	....	....	..	10'55
August (Mehir)	...	..	....	6'51
September (Aban)	....	....	....	3'08
<i>North-East Monsoon.</i>				
October (Azur)	....	....	....	1'03
November (Dai)	....	....	....	1'04
Total for the monsoon period				23'57
Total for the year, May to April (Tir to Khurdad)				24'64

172. The rainfall of 1912-1913 was scanty, the total average for the Dominions being 24'64 inches as against 25'67 inches in the previous year. The monsoon set in at the usual time and agricultural operations were at first actively commenced; but subsequently, owing to the shortage of rainfall, especially in the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmanabad and Nalgonda, the area under cultivation was contracted. There was a partial failure of crops in the Aurangabad and Bhir districts necessitating suspensions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,72,143. But no remissions were granted. The area under the oil seed crops decreased by 2,96,559 acres and the area under cotton by 3,46,894 acres. The actual returns show that the exports of cotton this year were 3,73,197 bales as against 3,86,000 bales in 1321 F.

Season of 1322 F.

173. The following table shows the areas under cultivation and the out-turn of the principal crops as compared with the figures of 1321 F:—

Acreage and Outturn of Crops.

Fash year	COTTON.		OIL-SEEDS.		WHEAT.		JAWARI.	
	Acreage.	Total crop in bales.	Acreage.	Total crop in tons.	Acreage.	Total crop in tons.	Acreage.	Total crop in tons.
1321 F.	82,84,408	3,00,000	28,66,274	1,40,625	9,70,007	42,796	82,84,755	6,39,258
1322 F.	88,87,514	3,80,000	25,69,715	1,18,480	8,51,865	48,814	76,08,288	5,89,765

174. As the monsoon of 1322 F. began well, both grain and fodder were exported extensively to the adjoining British districts of Ahmadnagar and Nasik, where the monsoon had failed altogether. There was, consequently, great scarcity of fodder in the Aurangabad and Bhir districts. when the rains failed subsequently, and large quantities of grass had to be imported by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,26,657. *Takavi* to the extent of Rs. 2,27,508 was also distributed in the affected talukas of the Aurangabad and Bhir districts. Rs. 2,11,860 were given for sinking wells, Rs. 14,623 for the purchase of bullocks, Rs. 359 for the purchase of seed and Rs. 666 for the maintenance of weavers.

## SECTION II.

### Manufactories.

175. As before, there were three spinning and weaving mills during the year under report:—(1) The Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mill, (2) the Mahbubshahi Gulbarga Mill and (3) the Aurangabad Mills. Besides these, there were 89 cotton ginning and pressing factories working at the close of 1322 F. as against 82 at the end of 1321 F. The spinning and weaving mills employed on an average 2,917 hands, and 81 of the ginning and pressing factories 6,429 hands per diem.

176. At the close of 1321 F., there were 21 rice mills, eleven flour mills and one silk factory in the districts and two distilleries, two ice factories, one aerated water factory, one flour mill, one tile factory and one iron foundry in the city of Hyderabad. At the close of 1322 F., there were 18 rice mills, 13 flour mills, one silk factory and two distilleries in the districts and two distilleries, one aerated water and ice factory, six flour mills, one tile factory and one iron foundry in the city of Hyderabad.

177. The Inspector of Boilers and Machinery inspected 168 factories with 198 boilers during 1322 F.

## SECTION III.

### Trade.

178. The statistics of the trade of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are based upon customs and railway returns.

179. The following statement shows the value of imports and exports (in thousands of rupees) in 1322 F. as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS IN THOUSANDS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS IN THOUSANDS.		
Articles.	1322 F.	1321 F.	Articles.	1322 F.	1321 F.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Grain ... ..	94,80	78,90	Grain ... ..	63,03	1,14,19
Piece goods ... ..	1,99,23	1,55,49	Sesamum ... ..	61,75	72,13
Yarn ... ..	67,53	71,22	Cotton ... ..	4,19,61	3,87,74
Salt ... ..	36,17	35,76	Linseed ... ..	62,73	84,83
Silk ... ..	12,94	14,15	Castor seed ... ..	1,03,76	1,18,57
Sugar and jaggery ... ..	46,39	41,64	Ground nuts ... ..	15,20	22,57
Fruits ... ..	47,90	22,44	Indigo ... ..	77	21
Botel nuts ... ..	9,97	8,77	Oils and ghoe ... ..	9,99	14,49
Cattle ... ..	21,68	15,00	Timber ... ..	5,29	2,98
Copper and brass utensils ... ..	12,71	11,51	Piece goods ... ..	3,78	1,95
Iron ... ..	14,31	15,05	Hides ... ..	49,90	36,87
Timber ... ..	7,79	3,06	Cattle ... ..	30,98	22,51
Other articles ... ..	8,15,86	4,24,90	Other articles ... ..	76,68	89,35
Silver ... ..	24,57	12,84			
Gold ... ..	62,17	47,40			
Total ..	9,79,22	9,58,03	Total ..	9,03,69	9,68,38
Value of <i>mafi</i> articles excluding grain ... ..	1,03,53	60,05	Value of <i>mafi</i> articles ... ..	15,14	17,42
Grand Total Rs. ..	10,77,05	10,18,08	Grand Total Rs. ...	9,21,33	9,85,80

*Mafi* imports included silver to the value of Rs. 55,56,000 imported by the Mint Department for coinage purposes.

The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions in the year under report was Rs. 1,998·38 lakhs as against 2,003·88 lakhs in 1321 F. The imports were valued at Rs. 1,077·05 lakhs against Rs. 1,018·08 lakhs, and the exports at Rs. 921·33 lakhs against 985·80 lakhs. The increase in imports was chiefly in grain, piece goods, fruit, silver and gold.

From 1311 to 1320 F. the value of exports exceeded the value of imports, but since 1321 F. the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

180. The cotton crop of the year under report was superior to that of 1321 F. Consequently, the value of cotton exports was (in round numbers) 419 lakhs in 1322 F. against 387 lakhs in the previous year.

181. The value of imports of piece goods rose from 155 lakhs in 1321 F. to 199 lakhs in 1322 F.



Grain. 182. The value of grain imports was 94 lakhs, an increase of 15 lakhs over the figure for 1921 F.

Yarn. 183. Yarn imports decreased in value from 71 lakhs to 67 lakhs.

Timber. 184. The value of timber imports increased from three lakhs to 7½ lakhs.

Oil-seeds. 185. The oil-seed crop was not equal to that of the previous year and the value of exports of linseed, sesamum, castor seed and ground nuts decreased from 298 lakhs to 245 lakhs.

\*Indigo. 186. The value of indigo exports rose by Rs. 56,000.

187. The following statement exhibits in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway during the year under report :—

Imports ending September 1913.			Exports ending September 1913.		
Articles.	Tons.		Articles	Tons.	
Twist and yarn	.... 1,700		Cotton	.... 22,868	
Piece goods	.... 2,026		Grain	.... 14,120	
Grain	.... 38,870		Oil seeds except castor		
Salt	.... 39,751		seed	.... 55,553	
Sugar and jaggery	.... 9,784		Castor seed	.... 62,805	
Timber	.... 956		Hides	.... 1,641	
Tobacco	.... 1,624		Miscellaneous	.... 30,853	
Iron	.... 10,472				
Miscellaneous	.... 17,265				

## SECTION IV.

### Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer. 188. Mr. A. T. Mackenzie was appointed Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with effect from 12th Arde-bahisht 1322 F.

General Branch. 189. Mr. Mohamed Karamatullah, B. A., F. C. H., continued as Superintending Engineer, General Branch, during 1322 F.

190. The total cost of the Staff employed by the General Branch during the year was Rs. 5,77,270 as against Rs. 5,32,932 in 1321 F. The establishment charges of the General Branch amounted to 24·001 per cent. of the expenditure on works as against 19·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

191. The Budget grant for works for the year was Rs. 30,46,762 and the actual expenditure Rs. 24,05,179. Rs. 12,55,725 were spent on buildings, Rs. 9,87,485 on communications, Rs. 25,882 on supplies and stores (tools, plants, road-rollers, &c.), Rs. 23,279 on preliminary surveys and Rs. 79,872 on water works &c.

192. Of the total expenditure on buildings, Rs. 9,97,912 or 79·4 per cent. were spent on original works and the rest on repairs. The cost of original buildings was distributed as follows among the different subahs:— Gulshanabad-Medak (including the Hyderabad district) Rs. 5,91,755; Gulbarga Rs. 1,12,504; Warangal Rs. 1,37,806; and Aurangabad Rs. 1,55,847. The buildings newly constructed were for the most part Government offices or schools.

193. Of the total expenditure on roads, Rs. 4,65,334 or 47·1 per cent. were spent on construction and Rs. 5,22,151 or 52·9 per cent. on repairs and maintenance. In all 25 miles of new roads were constructed. The Budget grant for the construction of new roads was raised from Rs. 3,37,639 in 1321 F. to Rs. 6,65,614 in 1322 F. The expenditure on construction and maintenance was distributed as follows among the different subahs:—Gulshanabad-Medak including the Hyderabad district (with an area of 20,350 square miles) Rs. 4,07,219; Aurangabad (19,268 square miles) Rs. 2,54,734; Gulbarga (22,110 square miles) Rs. 2,13,983; and Warangal (20,970 square miles) Rs. 1,11,549.

194. Preliminary surveys for new roads cost Rs. 28,279 against Rs. 2,661 in 1321 F. The surveys carried out extended over a length of 384 miles.

195. The Budget allotment for the Hyderabad Water Works, the Ibrahimpatan and Bulkapur channels, and Husain Sagar, Mir Alam and Parli tanks was Rs. 1,03,500, and the expenditure thereon Rs. 79,872 against Rs. 3,43,616 in 1321 F. Rs. 80,997 were spent on the maintenance of water works, filter beds &c., Rs. 46,701 on constructing and cleaning filter beds &c. and Rs. 2,174 on repairs to sluices &c.

196. Mr. Mir Ahmad Ali, F. C. H., held charge of the Irrigation Branch from the beginning of the year to 15th Isfandar 1322 F., Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, M. I. C. E., from 16th Isfandar to 12th Sharawar 1322 F. and Mr. C. T. Mullings for the rest of the year.

197. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report was Rs. 7,09,048 as against Rs. 6,80,692 in 1321 F.

198. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on irrigation works during 1322 F. as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Year.	Original works and restoration.	Repairs.	Maintenance of works	Emergent works & repairs to tanks.	Total.
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
1321 F.	5,41,658	4,43,768	4,29,046	1,76,595	15,91,067
1322 F.	6,52,896	5,39,257	4,74,588	78,330	17,45,071

The Superintending Engineer once again complains that he cannot show the increase of revenue caused by irrigation works owing to the failure of the Revenue Department to furnish him with the revenue returns in time.

199. The most important work begun during the year was the Moosi Reservoir, of which the foundation stone was laid by His Highness the Nizam on 18th Ardebahist 1322 F. It forms part of a project prepared by Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B. A., L.C.E., C.I.E., now Dewan of Mysore, after the Moosi flood of 1317 F., which devastated the city of Hyderabad, with the double object of protecting the city from floods and supplying water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The total cost of the project is estimated at 49 lakhs of rupees or 52.41 lakhs including compensation for the land.

200. Besides the above, the following works estimated to cost over two lakhs of rupees were in progress during 1322 F:— Laknawaram Project, Ramappa Lake, Pandripakala Project, Gunga Kutwa Project.

201. During the year under report 788 estimates amounting to Rs. 56,66,719 were submitted to the Superintending Engineer for works, including maintenance. The estimates for urgent repairs numbered 32 and amounted in value to Rs. 37,119. The statistical establishment collected statistics regarding 2,942 tanks and kuntas in the Warangal, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Medak districts. The Tank Restoration Survey Party surveyed 43 tanks in the Karimnagar and Medak districts and submitted 79 estimates to the Superintending Engineer.

202. No information is given as to the extent of the land irrigated by the different classes of irrigation works.

## SECTION V.

**Telephone Department.**

203. At the end of 1321 F., there were 231 telephone lines with a total length of 532 miles. During the year under report, the number of lines increased to 289 and the length of the lines to 613 miles. The average number of calls per day at each exchange rose from 1,000 in 1321 F. to nearly 1,500 in 1322 F.

Telephone.

204. The income derived from telephone fees etc. in 1322 F. was Rs. 45,591 as against Rs 30,454 in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 45,102 against Rs. 26,561.

Income and Expenditure.



## SECTION VI.

**Railways.**

205. The Government of India having decided that the accounts of all Indian State Railways should be prepared according to the Government of India Financial year commencing from 1st April and ending 31st March instead of the calendar year, as heretofore, the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company recommended to His Highness' Government the expediency of the same procedure being followed in the preparation of the accounts of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. With the concurrence of Government the Broad and Metre Gauge Railway accounts have accordingly been prepared for the quarter ending 31st March 1913 and the half year ending 30th September 1913, so that the present report on the working of the Railways within the Hyderabad State is for a period of nine months ending 30th September 1913 (25th Aban 1322 F.)

Change of Procedure in preparation of accounts

206. There was no addition to the open mileage in the State during the period under report. The open mileage on the 30th September 1913 was—under broad gauge 330.13 miles, under metre gauge 441.44 miles and under narrow gauge (2' 6") 35 miles: that is, 806.57 miles in all.

Open Mileage.

207. Under the orders of His Highness' Government, who are financing the work, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company began the construction of the first section of the line from Secunderabad to Gadag. The total length of this line will be 292.18 miles and the first section (Secunderabad to Gadwal, 117 miles) will probably be opened for goods traffic in October 1916 and for all kinds of traffic in April 1917.

New Line under Construction.

208. The shares and debentures held by the Government in the N. G. S. Railway Company were still further increased during the period under report. Details of Government holding are given below:—

		1912.	1913.
		₹	£
5 per cent. Railway Shares	....	392,780	414,780
4 per cent. B. G. Debentures (Gtd.)	...	100,000	100,000
4 per cent. B. G. Debentures (Ungtd.)...		400,000	500,000
3½ per cent. M. G. Debentures.	....	172,500	200,000

209. The Wadi-Bezwada Railway (Broad Gauge) with a length of 330·13 miles and a capital outlay to the end of September 1913 of B. G. Rs. 5,03,52,924 had gross earnings amounting to B. G. Rs. 47,42,404 during the period under report. The amount of net earnings was B. G. Rs. 22,53,031, a percentage of 5·96 on capital outlay against 6·22 in the previous two years. The length of the Hyderabad Godavary Valley Railway (Metre Gauge) is 391·13 miles and the total capital outlay on it to the end of September 1913 was B. G. Rs. 3,01,29,977. Gross earnings amounted to B. G. Rs. 30,75,310 and net earnings to Rs. 11,53,120, giving a percentage of 5·10 against 5·68 in the two years 1911 and 1912. The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Line (Metre Gauge) with a length of 50·31 miles and a total capital outlay of B. G. Rs. 30,83,727 amounted to B. G. Rs. 58,949 and the net earnings to Rs. 31,302, giving a percentage of 1·02 on the capital outlay.

210. During the period under report the whole of the guaranteed interest paid by the Government was repaid by the Railway Company, and His Highness' Government also received £ 19,468 as their share of the surplus profits, including a sum of £ 14,105 due for the half year ending 30th June 1912 on account of the Broad Gauge line, which had been held in suspense pending the settlement of a dispute with the Railway Company regarding its disposal.

211. At the end of 1922 F. the nominal value of 6 and 5 per cent. old State Railway shares on which His Highness' Government is still paying interest stood at Rs. 12,42,094 and 22,34,000 respectively. 6 per cent. shares were 140 and 5 per cent. shares at 128 per cent.

## SECTION VII.

**Mines.**

212. The following statement shows the areas in which mining operations were carried on, the output of minerals worked and the royalty paid thereon to His Highness' Government during the year 1913, as compared with 1912:—

Areas.	Minerals.	Out put.		Royalty paid.	
		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
		Tons	Tons.	O S. Rs.	O. S Rs.
Singareni	Coal	481,652	552,132	54,166	62,115
		Ozs.	Ozs	B. G. Rs.	B. G Rs.
Raichur Doab	Gold	16,993	20,012	48,110	57,372
					O. S. Rs.
Khammamet.	Garnet	...	13,680 lbs 12 Ozs.	...	273

Compared with 1912 there was an increase in the output of both coal and gold; and the resultant increase in royalty amounted to O. S. Rs. 7,929 and B. G. Rs. 9,262 respectively.

The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company started collecting garnets for the first time during 1913, and the royalty paid was at the rate of eight annas per maund for the first 2,000 maunds, as agreed upon in 1909.

The terms of the Mining leases to be granted to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company under the Arbitration Award are still under consideration.

During the year under report the Hutti Gold Mines Company surrendered 22 square miles, 239 acres and 5 guntas of their holdings in the Raichur-Doab Gold Fields area.

213. A dead rent of Rs. 3,181 was paid by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company for sections on which no mining operations were carried on.

214. There were in all 38 accidents at the Singareni Collieries resulting in 28 deaths and 14 cases of injury.

215. His Highness' Government have approved the rules under the Hyderabad Mines Act, which have now been made applicable to all mines in the Hyderabad State.

216. As in each of the previous two years, His Highness' Government realized in 1913 a dividend of £ 3,000 or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the nominal value of the 15,000 shares of £ 3 each held by them in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

Dividends.

## SECTION VIII.

### Postal Department.

217. Mr. Knox Homan held charge of the office of Post Master-General during 1322 F. except for a month and 12 days at the beginning of the year, when Mr. Rustomji Chenoi officiated for him.

Control.

218. Orders were issued during the year to levy postage on all registered articles posted in British Post offices in places where His Highness' Post offices also exist and intended for delivery by the latter.

Changes in procedure.

The Money Order system, which was introduced in Aban 1319 F., was extended to ten additional Post offices and the Insurance system to four new offices in 1322 F. Thus, out of 447 Post offices in the state, 341 were doing money order business and 283 insurance business at the end of the year.

To ensure timely delivery by post peons, the test slip system was introduced.

219. At the end of 1321 F., there were 413 Post offices and 396 letter boxes in the State, the number of postmen and runners employed being 688. During the year under report, there was an increase of 34 Post offices and 29 postmen and runners, while there was a decrease of one letter box. Thus, in 1322 F. there was one Post office to every 184·7 square miles as against 198 in the preceding year. There was no change in the mileage over which mails were carried by rail, but the mileage by road rose from 4,976 in 1321 F. to 5,038 in 1322 F.

Post Offices, Letter Boxes &c.

220. The number of postal articles carried in 1322 F. totalled 1,26,84,166 against 1,33,33,618 in 1321 F. Private correspondence decreased by 12·9 per cent., while official correspondence increased by 4·8 per cent. The number of money orders purchased was 1,43,537 against 1,26,965 in 1321 F.

Postal Articles.

221. The gross income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 3,82,209 in 1321 F. to Rs. 4,09,402 in 1322 F. But excluding the income realized by the carriage of Government articles, the ordinary income rose from Rs. 2,61,849 to Rs. 2,63,850, that is, by 7 per cent. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 4,62,879 to Rs. 4,73,261 or by 2·1 per cent.

Financial Results.

222. In all 50 offences were committed by postal employes in 1322 F., including 17 cases of breaches of discipline and 33 cases of theft and misappropriation. Two of the offenders being prosecuted were convicted and punished by the Courts, while the rest were dealt with departmentally.

Offences by Postal  
Employes.

223. No offences by outsiders were reported in 1322 F.

Offences by Outsiders.

224. In all 629 complaints were received from the public in 1321 F. Of these, only 171 or 27·1 per cent. were established.

Complaints from the Public.

225. The total number of articles delivered in 1322 F. was 1,24,73,029 against 1,31,70,968 in 1321 F.

Articles Delivered.

226. Altogether 1,02,237 articles were received in the Dead Letter Office, of which 83,569 or 81·3 per cent. were disposed of. The postage due on undelivered letters was Rs. 5,125.

Dead Letter Office.

227. In the year under report, 74,666 articles were received from the Imperial Post Office for delivery through the State Post offices. The postage realized on these amounted to Rs. 5,238-14-10, of which Rs. 1,572-9-0 were on account of British Postal Department and Rs. 3,666-5-10 on account of the State Postal Department.

Articles received from  
British Post Offices.

228. The three lithographic presses attached to the Postal Department lithographed 7,640 books and 3,08,860 forms.

Postal Forms.

229. Rs. 4,627-5-5 were spent on postal buildings during the year under report: Rs. 858-4-4 on construction and Rs. 3,769-1-1 on repairs. Rs. 1,417-9-1 were also expended on the erection of temporary huts for Post offices and chowkidars.

Expenditure on Postal  
Buildings.

230. The value of the quinine sold through the Postal Department was Rs. 1,585-12-0 against Rs. 2,080-9-0 in 1321 F. The decrease is said to have been due to the fact that no quinine was supplied by the Central Jail during the last three months of the year.

Sale of Quinine.

## SECTION IX.

### Currency.

231. Mr. R. L. Gamlen held charge of the Mint during the year under review.

Control.

232. Altogether 1,06,00,000 Rupees and 2,06,48,800 two-pie pieces were coined in 1322 F.

Silver and Copper Coinage.

233. At the beginning of 1322 F. the Mint held a balance of 67,18,214 tolas of pure silver. During the year 72,85,848 tolas of pure silver were received and 65,55,932 tolas were issued, leaving a balance of 74,48,239 tolas at the

Silver Supply.



close of 1322 F. Of the quantity issued, 25,116 tolas were on account of silver issued for gold coinage alloy, assays and workshop and silver melting losses, the rest being the weight of the actual silver contained in the coins put into circulation during the year under report.

Melting Operations. 234. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations during 1322 F:—

Particulars.	Tolas.
Bar silver and refined silver	59,30,721·9
Copper alloy added	13,18,104·5
Halli Sicca Rupees	23,94,484·7
Copper alloy added	2,992·6
Defective M.S. Rupees	68,238·4
Copper alloy added	100·4
Copper added for re-alligation	1,277·2
Silver added do	8,105·5
Uncurrent coins	21,932·0
Fine silver added	9,387·6

Assay Work. 235. Altogether 1,341 silver musters were assayed during the year: 1,228 alligated musters, one refined silver muster and 112 silver pyx coins. The cost of experimenting on these amounted to Rs.3,934-12-10.

Gold Coinage. 236. 2,615·47 tolas of gold were purchased at a total cost of Rs.70,647-4-0; and out of these, 1,908 gold pieces consisting of 1,798 ashrafs and 110 half ashrafs were coined. Out of 2,000 full ashrafs issued to the Financial Department in 1321 F. for use on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar (*vide* para 212 of the Administration Report for 1320 and 1321 F.), 1,348 were returned to the Mint. In all 3,462 coins were sold in 1322 F.: 2,847 ashrafs, 348 half-ashrafs, 123 quarter-ashrafs and 144 one-eighth ashrafs, and the striking charge realized thereon at the rate of Rs. 2 per coin amounted to Rs.6,924.

Expenditure. 237. The expenditure incurred by the Mint in 1322 F. is shown below:—

	O. S. Rs.
Cost of permanent establishment	63,950
Cost of temporary establishment	20,859
Over-time allowance	624
Stores	89,751
Assay charges	3,935
Repairs and alterations of Mint buildings.	7,230
Contingencies, &c.	4,135
Total.	1,90,484

## SECTION X.

## Stamp Department.

238. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in  
Stamps in Stock. stock at the beginning of 1322 F. was as follows:—

Kind of Stamps.					Number.	Value.
						O. S. Rs.
Saif-i-Khas	...	...	...	..	2,38,677	2,67 160
Diwani	...	...	...	...	74,69,665	85,68,751
Residency and Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	22,898	6,70,860
Total					77,80,735	15,06,771

239. The following statement gives the number  
and value of stamps, stamp papers &c. manufac-  
tured in 1322 F:—

Kind of Stamps.					Number.	Value.
						O. S. Rs.
Stamp papers	...	...	...	...	5,71,779	10,57,295
Postal stamps	...	...	...	...	25,55,100	85,757
Embossed envelopes	...	...	...	...	18,74,932	42,967
Post cards	...	...	...	...	9,98,935	23,814
Court fee stamps	...	...	...	...	18,12,603	9,44,343
Receipt stamps	...	...	...	...	8,92,867	24,554
Hundi embossed papers	...	...	...	...	6,556	7,828
Hundi stamps	...	...	...	...	49,250	8,078
Service stamps	...	...	...	...	24,89,960	18,779

Stamp supply to different  
*Ilakas.*

240. The number and face value of stamps supplied to various *Ilakas* were as follows :—

Ilaka.					Number.	Value.
						O. S. Rs.
Sarf-i-Khas	...	...	...	...	2,06,823	84,555
Diwani	...	...	...	...	1,25,72,624	20,63,351
Jagirs	...	...	...	...	1,28,610	82,581
Secunderabad &c.	...	...	...	...	60,815	2,48,429
Total					1,29,68,872	24,78,917

241. The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,74,163 in 1322 F. as against Rs. 9,24,659 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 9,50,589 were realized by sales to the general public and Rs. 23,574 by sales to Jagirdars. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 78,916 as against Rs. 95,185 in 1321 F. The higher figure in 1321 F. included an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 43,568 on machinery, inks, seals and other miscellaneous items. Of the total expenditure in 1322 F., Rs. 55,933 were spent on salaries and contingencies and Rs. 22,983 on commissions to vendors.

## SECTION XI.

### Stud Department.

Control.

242. Mr. H. Gough continued as Director, Stud Department, throughout 1322 F.

243. There were 51 Government stallions at the beginning of the year. 15 stallions were purchased during the year and 18 disposed of, leaving 48 at the end of the year. There were also 58 mares.

Horse-breeding Operations.

244. 825 mares were served, but no reliable figures are available as to the produce.

245. The total cost of the Stud Department in 1322 F. was Rs. 1,74,721 against Rs. 75,002 in the previous year. Out of this, office establishment accounted for Rs. 28,632, Stud farm and establishment for Rs. 14,115, supplies and services for Rs. 1,18,292 and Veterinary establishment for Rs. 13,682.

## CHAPTER V.

### SECTION I.

#### Medical Relief.

246. Lt.-Col. H. E. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S., held charge of the office of Director, Medical Department, except for two months and 24 days at the close of 1322 F., when, during his absence on privilege leave, Nawab Khedive Jung, Deputy Director, officiated for him.

247. During the year under report, three medical institutions were opened: a female hospital at Gulbarga, a dispensary at Asafabad and a temporary dispensary at Gundipet, bringing the total number of civil hospitals and dispensaries open on the 30th Aban 1322 F. up to 95. Eighty hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the State, three by the Sarf-i-Khas Department, three by Local Boards and the remaining nine were private institutions receiving aid from Local Funds. There were 123 beds in the city hospitals and 169 in the district hospitals reserved for males and 155 in the city and 115 in the mufassal reserved for females.

248. Excluding private medical institutions, 8,57,420 patients were attended to during 1322 F. in the different hospitals and dispensaries in the State against 7,58,469 in 1321 F. Of these, 7,087 were in-patients against 5,843. The larger attendance in both classes of patients is said to have been due to increased popularity of Government institutions, to increased accommodation provided for them and, also, to the absence of plague, which was chiefly responsible for the smaller numbers in 1321 F. Among out-patients, there were 8,29,623 males and 20,760 females. As usual, the largest attendance among the city hospitals and dispensaries was at the Afzalganj Hospital with 66,861 patients in the year, and among district hospitals and dispensaries, at the Raichur Dispensary with 20,707 patients. The total mortality among in-patients during the year was 399 as against 394 in 1321 F.

1,899 in-patients and 12,686 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital in 1322 F. as against 1,326 and 9,105, respectively, in the previous year. Maternity cases numbered 946 against 808.

249. In 1322 F. six students passed out of the Hyderabad Medical School, one as Assistant Surgeon and five as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

250. Four dhais were under training at the close of 1321 F. Nine were admitted during the year under report, bringing the total number under training up to 13. Of these, seven received diplomas and two were discharged as useless, leaving four under training at the end of 1322 F.

251. The total expenditure incurred by the Government on account of the Medical Department in 1322 F. was Rs. 6,74,604 against Rs. 6,35,520 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 5,25,988 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 26,243 on the Hyderabad Medical School, Rs. 86,858 on the Medical Stores, Rs. 27,001 on diet and Rs. 8,516 on account of miscellaneous charges.

Expenditure.

## SECTION II.

### Vaccination.

252. The number of vaccinators increased from 123 in 1321F. to 125 in 1322 F. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed in the year under notice was 70,927 as against 52,140 in 1321F.

Vaccination.

253. 85 calves were operated upon at the Vaccine Dépôt in Hyderabad and 1,04,371 tubes of glycerinated lymph collected. Of these, 85,929 were supplied to the districts, 4,977 to the Hyderabad city, 305 to the Hutti Gold Mines and 1,857 to Paigah *Ilakas*.

Supply of Lymph.

## SECTION III.

### Sanitation.

254. In Isfandar 1322 F. a scheme for the establishment of a Department of Public Health was sanctioned by Government. According to this, the Director, Medical Department, was constituted *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner with a Personal Assistant on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 600 to assist him. The Dominions were divided into two Circles and placed in charge of the medical officers who had hitherto been Superintendents of District Dispensaries, their designation being changed to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. The District Civil Surgeons were appointed *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officers. Further, 15 travelling dispensaries were created: one for each district under Sanitary Assistants on salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Creation of the Sanitary Department.

255. During the year under notice, there were in all 3,328 cases of cholera with 1,402 deaths in the Dominions against 10,465 attacks and 4,729 deaths in 1321 F. Of these, 46 cases with 37 deaths occurred in the Hyderabad City and suburbs and the rest in the districts.

Cholera.

256. Including 936 cases of small-pox with 197 deaths in the city and suburbs, there were 1,180 cases of small-pox with 233 deaths in the State as against 885 cases and 142 deaths in the previous year.

Small-pox and Measles.

## SECTION IV.

**Yunani Branch (Medical Department).**

257. During 1322 F. there were three Government and seven aided Yunani dispensaries in the Hyderabad City and 32 Local Boards dispensaries in the districts, as in the previous year.

258. During the year under report 7,93,680 patients were treated in the city dispensaries as against 7,26,983 in 1321 F. Midwifery cases numbered 27,139 and surgical cases 29,036.

259. The total expenditure of the Yunani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 46,555. Of this sum, Rs. 28,907 were spent on the Government dispensaries, Rs. 2,228 on the Yunani Medical School at Hyderabad, Rs. 10,082 on Medical stores and Rs. 5,338 in grants-in-aid.

## SECTION V.

**Plague.**

260. There was less plague in 1322 F. than in the preceding year. Hyderabad City and the Adilabad and Parbhani districts were practically free from it. There were a few sporadic cases now and again in Osmanabad, Bhir, Nander, Karimnagar, Warangal, Atrai-i-balda, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts. Of the remaining districts, Raichur reported 1,664 cases with 1,373 deaths, Gulbarga 572 attacks with 420 deaths, Bidar 412 cases and 358 deaths, Mahbubnagar 367 cases and 299 deaths, Medak 227 cases and 214 deaths, and Aurangabad 187 cases with 120 deaths. In all there were 3,775 cases of plague with 3,068 deaths in the Dominions during the year under report as against 30,632 attacks and 27,367 deaths in 1321 F.

261. Altogether 7,172 persons were inoculated in the Dominions during the year under report: 784 in the Hyderabad City and 6,388 in the districts.

262. The expenditure incurred on account of plague in 1322 F. amounted to Rs. 85,813.

## SECTION VI.

**Lunatic Asylum.**

263. The number of lunatics in the Asylum rose from 186 to 237, of whom 193 were males and 44 females. The Hyderabad City itself contributed more than two-thirds of the number received in the Asylum. The percentage of cases cured was 12.14 and the death rate decreased from 10.04 to 7.39 per cent. The expenditure rose from Rs. 15,464 to Rs. 16,651, equivalent to an increase of Rs. 5-4-4 per head.

# CHAPTER VI.

## SECTION I.

### Education.

264. The number of public institutions increased from 1,052 in 1321 F. to 1,066 in 1322 F. and the number of pupils from 65,104 to 69,674. There was an increase in the number of all classes of schools except colleges, which remained stationary at two, and special schools which decreased by one. The number of private schools and scholars, on the other hand, decreased from 1,259 and 28,475 to 1,030 and 22,898, respectively, owing to the elimination of schools in Jagir and other non-Government *ilakas* beyond the jurisdiction of the inspecting officers of the Educational Department. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the population of school-going age was practically the same as before, *viz.*, 4.6.

265. Excluding expenditure on English and Asiatic scholarships and school buildings, the total expenditure for 1322 F., direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 15,99,560 against Rs. 15,31,503 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 9,67,397 to Rs. 12,28,147, while the indirect expenditure fell from Rs. 5,64,106 to Rs. 3,71,411. Of the total outlay, Government spent Rs. 9,36,813, Local Boards Rs. 2,02,604 and the Sarf-i-khas Department Rs. 30,641. Of the remaining expenditure, Rs. 86,040 were met from fees, Rs. 35,400 from Imperial grants and Rs. 3,08,062 from subscriptions.

The direct expenditure on Government institutions increased from Rs. 5,52,052 to Rs. 6,17,098, on Local Boards institutions from Rs. 1,49,384 to Rs. 1,67,774 and on Sarf-i-khas schools from Rs. 26,635 to Rs. 29,179. The expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 2,00,822 to Rs. 3,22,845 and on unaided institutions from Rs. 38,504 to Rs. 91,251.

266. The number of boys studying in the Nizam College rose from 112 to 119. For the B. A. examination five candidates were sent up during the year, of whom two were successful. 36 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination, but only five succeeded in passing it. In 1321 F. five candidates were successful in the B. A. examination and four in the Intermediate examination, the number examined being eight and seven respectively. The net expenditure on the college department of the Nizam College rose from Rs. 54,241 to Rs. 93,475, and the average annual cost per student from Rs. 753 to Rs. 785.

The number on the rolls of the Dar-ul-Uloom or Oriental College increased from 27 to 31. Of the 16 students sent up for the local Oriental Titles' examinations, five were successful. The net expenditure on the college department decreased from Rs. 11,753 to Rs. 10,135 and the average annual cost per pupil from Rs. 559 to Rs. 326.

267. The number of High schools for boys increased from 21 to 22 and the number of boys under instruction therein from 5,061 to 6,094. Ten *Fauqania* (Vernacular High schools which teach English as second language) and seven English schools were under Government management and five English schools under aided agency.

268. The expenditure on Government High schools rose from Rs. 1,87,574 to Rs. 1,95,197 and the average cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 33-11-3 to Rs. 29-10-5. The cost of tuition alone was Rs. 1,40,956, while the fee collections amounted to Rs. 27,411. The expenditure on aided High schools was Rs. 1,35,640, including Rs. 46,359 contributed by Government, and the average cost per pupil Rs. 59-14-1. The cost of tuition alone was Rs. 75,243 and the income realized from fees Rs. 35,712.

269. 26 students from Government English High schools and 28 from aided English High schools obtained High school leaving certificates. Out of 68 students who appeared for the Oriental Titles' examinations from the *Fauqania* schools, 23 were successful, of whom one was from a private institution.

270. The number of boys' Middle schools rose from 58 to 61, and the number therein from 9,934 to 11,171. 32 of the schools were managed by Government, four by the Sarf-i-khas Department, 20 by aided agency and five by unaided agency.

The cost of Government Middle schools increased from Rs. 1,00,582 to Rs. 1,08,176 and their fee collections from Rs. 8,618 to Rs. 12,273. Of the institutions under other agencies, Sarf-i-khas schools cost Rs. 14,995, aided schools Rs. 77,654 and unaided schools Rs. 22,482; and their fee collections were Rs. 1,330, Rs. 24,422 and Rs. 1,704 respectively.

271. 852 boys appeared for the local Middle School examination, of whom 347 or 40·7 per cent. were successful. Of the successful pupils, 152 were from Government schools, 93 from aided schools, eleven from unaided schools and the rest were private candidates. Classifying them according to religion, 209 were Hindus, 123 Mahomedans, nine Indian Christians, five Europeans and Eurasians and one Parsi.

272. The number of boys' Primary schools rose from 857 to 867 and the number of boys reading therein from 42,647 to 44,344. The percentage of the latter to total male population of school-going age increased from 2·12 to 2·21. 34·4 per cent. of the schools were in the Aurangabad subah, 23·06 in the Gulshanabad-Medak subah, 21·1 in Gulbarga and 19·8 in Warangal subahs. Of the total number of Primary schools in the State, 108 were managed by Government, 583 by Local Boards, 37 by the Sarf-i-khas Department, 120 by aided and 19 by unaided agencies.



273. Government Primary schools cost Rs. 82,688, Local Board, Sarf-ikhas, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,43,052, Rs. 13,761, Rs. 19,481 and Rs. 14,926 respectively. Government realized Rs. 7,295 from fees, Local Boards Rs. 11,255, the Sarf-i-khas Department Rs. 1,201, aided and unaided agencies Rs. 2,808 and Rs. 491 respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 6-13-8 to Government, Rs. 5-3-6 to Local Boards, Rs. 5-3-6 to the Sarf-ikhas Department, Rs. 3-9-1 and Rs. 13-5-10 respectively to aided and unaided agencies.

274. There were 91 girls' schools of all kinds with a total roll-call of 6,389 pupils, an increase of one school and 603 pupils on the figures for 1321 F. Of these, ten were managed by Government, 30 by Local Boards, one by the Sarf-i-khas Department, 43 by aided and seven by unaided agencies. 3,223 of the girls under instruction were Mahomedans, 1,984 Hindus, 1,065 Christians and 53 Parsis. Of the total number of girls' schools in the State, six were High schools, two managed by Government and four by aided agencies and all located at Head Quarters; five Middle schools under the control of aided and unaided agencies, of which Raichur and Vicarabad had one each and Hyderabad three; and 80 Primary schools, eight Government, 30 Local Boards, one Sarf-i-khas, 38 aided and three unaided. All the High and Middle schools and some of the Primary schools managed by missionaries teach English.

275. Two Mahomedan girls obtained the school leaving certificates. 14 girls passed the Hyderabad Middle School examination out of 26 who appeared for it: one from a Government institution, eight from aided and four from unaided schools, the remaining one being a private candidate. Two of the successful pupils were of European descent, six were Indian Christian, four Mahomedans and two Parsis. 14 girls sat for the drawing examinations of the S. J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom eight were successful, two in the second and six in the first grade.

276. The total expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 1,75,208, of which Government spent Rs. 58,828, Local Boards 13,199, the Sarf-i-khas Department Rs. 423, aided and unaided agencies Rs. 76,839 and Rs. 25,919 respectively. Local Boards and the Sarf-i-khas Department charge no fees in their schools. Government schools realized Rs. 4,962 from fees, aided and unaided schools Rs. 18,447 and Rs. 1,698 respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 73-1-4 in Government schools, Rs. 8-5-10 in Board schools, Rs. 3-1-9 in Sarf-i-khas schools, and Rs. 17-13-4 and Rs. 36-7-7, respectively, in aided and unaided schools.

277. The number of special schools decreased from 24 to 23. Of these, eight were managed by Government, three by Local Boards, six by aided and six by unaided agencies.

A brief account of the progress made by the more important of these schools is given below.

278. The number on the rolls of the Hyderabad' Normal School fell from 213 to 202. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,990, the cost of tuition alone being Rs. 12,320. Deducting Rs. 692 realized from fees, the average cost of tuition per pupil was Rs. 57-9-0. 51 students appeared for the Teachers' Test examination, of whom 32 were successful.

279. The number of pupils in the Hyderabad Engineering School increased from 29 to 49. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,878. 19 pupils were sent up for the Sir J. J. School of Art drawing examinations, of whom 15 were successful: 9 in the first grade, four in the second and two in the third.

280. The Hyderabad Law School had 130 pupils against 127 in the previous year. The number on the rolls of the Gulbarga and Aurangabad Law schools remained stationary at 19 and 18 respectively. The total expenditure on the three schools was Rs. 5,472, while the fees realized amounted to Rs. 8,184.

281. The number of children at the Victoria Memorial Orphanage increased from 175 to 196. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,889, the cost of tuition being Rs. 11,705.

282. The number on the rolls of the Aurangabad Industrial School was 172 and the total cost Rs. 14,785. 38 passed the drawing examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

283. The number of pupils in the Aurangabad Agri-Horticultural School was 22 and its cost Rs. 2,210.

284. The number on the rolls of the Nizamabad Industrial School was 81 and its cost Rs. 8,604. 13 pupils passed the drawing examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

285. The number of pupils in the Bidar Industrial School was 30 and the cost Rs. 2,000. 13 students passed the drawing examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art from this institution.

286. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships decreased from Rs. 1,23,583 to Rs. 1,17,044. The expenditure was distributed under the following heads:—

Class of Scholarships.		1921 F.	1922 F.
		O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
General Scholarships	....	40,355	36,086
Asiatic do	....	19,275	9,625
English do	....	61,587	68,725
Miscellaneous do	....	2,416	2,617
Total		1,23,583	1,17,044

General scholarships are awarded by the Educational Department to students studying in the Colleges, High, Middle and Special schools. About 72·7 per cent. of the total amount was granted to students studying at head-quarters and 27·3 per cent. was distributed in the districts.

Asiatic and English scholarships are awarded to students selected by the Scholarship Committee, the former for study in India outside His Highness' Dominions and the latter for study in England.

287. The total expenditure on school buildings was Rs. 74,083, of which Rs. 64,982 were spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 9,051 by the Educational Department.

School Buildings. Cost of Furniture. 288. The cost of school furniture was Rs. 4,812.

289. Rs. 3,402 were spent on physical education, Rs. 1,670 on the schools at head-quarters and the rest on the High and Middle schools in the districts.

Physical Education. Libraries. 290. The expenditure on libraries was Rs. 18,370 including a contribution of Rs. 2,123 to aided libraries.

291. The expenditure on the Asafia State Library in 1322 F. was Rs. 12,732, of which Rs. 7,443 were spent on the purchase of books. There were 18,610 books in the Library at the end of 1322 F: 14,395 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 4,215 in English and other European languages. In all 37,500 people visited the Library and consulted 24,912 books in 1322 F.

Asafia State Library.

## SECTION II.

### Literature & Press.

292. 159 books were published during the year under report, of which only 17 were registered under the copy-right rules. Of the total number of publications, 21 deal with Law, 26 with Religion, 43 with Poetry, five with History and Biography and 64 are miscellaneous. 142 books were in Urdu, three in Arabic, two in Persian, six in Mahrathi and six in Telugu.

Number of Books.

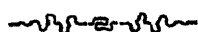
293. At the end of 1322 F. there were 99 lithographic presses in the State.

Presses.

294. Including one daily, three weekly and five monthly papers newly started during the year, there were 21 newspapers and magazines at the close of 1322 F.

Journalism.

# CHAPTER VII.



## Revenue and Finance.



### SECTION I.

#### Government Income and Expenditure.

295. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for 1322 F. as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Receipts and Expenditure.	Heads.	1321 F.	1322 F.
		O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Revenue Receipts	....	5,04,13,240	5,52,11,298
Service Expenditure	....	4,38,15,094	4,54,17,656
Government Surplus	....	65,98,146	97,93,642
Debt Head Surplus or Deficit	....	+3,39,927	—22,39,539
	Total Surplus	69,38,073	75,42,103

Including debt heads, the surplus in 1322 F. amounted to Rs. 75,42,103 as against Rs. 69,38,073 in 1321 F.

The net addition to the currency during the year under report was Rs. 69,76,389. Of this sum, Rs. 2,80,120 were spent on the purchase of bullion, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,96,269.

Thus, the total surplus for the year under report is as follows:—

	O. S. Rs.
Service and Debt Head Surplus	75,42,103
Coinage issued <i>less</i> cost of bullion	66,96,269
Total	1,42,38,372

Rs. 64,52,000 were invested in the purchase of stock for the various reserves and the balance credited to the cash reserves of Government.

Investments.

296. The investments of Government at the end of 1921 F. and 1922 F. were as follows:—

Heads.	Close of 1921 F.	Close of 1922 F.	Increase or decrease.
	B. G. Rs.	B. G. Rs.	
Currency Reserve ....	2,77,50,000	3,02,50,000	+25,00,000
Famine ....	50,00,000	50,00,000	....
Sinking Fund ....	17,88,400	18,52,300	+63,900
Railway ....	1,08,05,500	1,08,65,500	+60,000
General ....	42,70,100	16,35,500	—26,34,600
Total ...	4,96,14,000	4,96,03,300	—10,700
	£	£	£
5 per cent. Railway Stock. ....	391,080	414,780	+23,700
4 do B. G. Debentures (Guaranteed) ....	100,000	100,000	....
4 do (Unguaranteed) ....	200,000	500,000	+300,000
3½ do M. G. (Guaranteed) ....	160,000	200,000	+40,000
Mining Shares ....	45,000	45,000	....
Railway Guaranteed Fund ....	200,000	200,000	....
Total ...	1,096,080	1,459,780	+363,700
Total B. G. Rs. ....	1,64,41,200	2,18,96,700	+54,55,500
Grand Total B. G. Rs. ....	6,60,55,200	7,15,00,000	+54,44,800

297. The receipts under the different heads of the revenue in 1821 and 1822 F. are given below:—

Heads of receipts.			1821 F.	1822 F.
<i>1. Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>			O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Land Revenue	....	..	2,34,20,266	2,52,63,685
Customs	..	..	74,42,720	74,63,636
Excise	..	..	81,51,635	88,07,799
Opium	..	..	7,04,825	7,44,373
Forest	....	..	9,11,020	12,07,871
Stamps	....	..	9,57,466	10,52,057
Registration	..	..	97,295	1,20,571
Mines	..	..	78,276	1,19,538
Berar Rent	..	....	29,16,667	29,16,667
Interest	..	..	28,54,263	34,71,516
Post Office	....	..	4,21,490	4,36,129
Mint	..	..	3,42,013	39,658
Total			4,82,97,936	5,16,46,503
<i>2. Receipts by Civil Departments.</i>				
Law and Justice.	A. Courts of Law	...	1,49,080	2,32,118
	B. Jails	..	2,14,854	2,10,460
Police	..	..	5,36,643	5,31,081
Education	..	....	60,380	90,816
Medical	....	..	1,71,587	1,08,811
Minor Departments	..	..	33,091	1,19,888
Printing	....	..	9,581	14,457
Electricity Department	....	..	977	2,361
Total			11,76,193	13,10,025
<i>3. Miscellaneous.</i>				
Tributes	....	..	62,020	1,73,516
Contributions	..	..	83,291	71,315
Miscellaneous	....	....	3,55,146	11,05,693
Total			5,00,457	13,50,584
4. Irrigation and Public Works.			1,13,116	1,77,800
5. Receipts by Military Department			34,606	1,24,872
6. Railways			1,75,838	5,65,670
7. Adjustment of advances of previous years and accounts pending adjustment			1,15,095	85,845
Grand Total			5,04,18,240	5,52,11,298

Compared with 1321 F. the most important variations in receipts were as follows :—

Heads.				Increase in lakhs.	Decrease in lakhs.
Land Revenue	....	....	....	18.43	....
Excise	....	....	....	6.5	....
Forest	....	....	....	2.9	....
Interest	....	....	....	6.2	....
Mint	....	....	....	....	3
Tribute	....	....	....	1.0	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	7.5	....
Railways	....	....	....	3.9	....

298. The increase in receipts under this head in 1322 F. was due to the collection of arrears of previous years, chiefly in the Eastern districts, where the harvest was a good one.

299. The improvement under this head is mainly accounted for (1) by an increase of nearly three lakhs in the city income owing to the establishment of the Narayanguda enclosure and levy of duty on liquor instead of *mohwa*, and (2) excess payments by contractors in four districts under the minimum supply guarantee system amounting to over a lakh and a half.

300. The increase under this head was chiefly due to the sale of timber on lands made over for cultivation.

301. The increase under this head was due to additional investments during the year.

302. In 1321 F. over three lakhs of rupees were realized by the sale of large quantities of copper sheets made out of old Alamgiri dubs. But in 1322 F. there was very little income from this source.

303. The income under this head was due to the *nazarana* paid by the Raja of Gadwal Samasthan on coming into possession of his estate.

304. The receipts under this head are in some cases only technical receipts. Thus, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company's debentures to the value of B. G. Rs. four lakhs were sold, and nearly Rs. 1,24,000 standing in the Deposit account of the High Court were credited to the Government Treasury. The remaining items are too numerous for mention.

305. The increase under this head was chiefly due to the payment of £ 14,105 being the Government's share of the surplus profits of the Broad Gauge Railway for the half year ending 30th June 1912, which had been withheld pending the settlement of a dispute with the Railway Company.

306. The following statement exhibits the expenditure under different heads in 1321 and 1322 F:—

Expenditure.				1321 F.	1322 F.
Heads of Expenditure.				O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Land Revenue	....	....	....	32,51,988	35,30,174
Refunds	...	....	....	5,79,763	9,85,392
Compensation	....	....	...	11,72,213	11,67,373
Customs	...	....	...	7,39,262	7,59,502
Excise and Opium	....	...	....	1,55,983	1,62,843
Forest	....	....	....	2,32,559	2,73,642
Stamps and Registration	....	....	....	1,61,156	1,61,264
Mines	....	....	....	30,478	26,719
Interest	....	....	....	8,02,849	8,87,710
Post Office	....	....	...	4,94,069	5,03,869
Mint	....	....	....	2,22,351	3,14,742
General Administration	....	...	...	18,96,894	18,91,193
Law and Justice	....	...	....	13,95,853	15,51,337
Police	....	....	....	32,99,397	35,49,411
Education	....	....	...	10,19,778	11,12,426
Medical	....	....	...	11,56,079	8,36,069
Minor Departments	....	....	...	3,95,387	5,85,393
Contribution to Municipality	....	...	...	5,11,168	5,08,513
Payments to His Highness	....	....	....	50,00,000	50,00,000
Stipends and Allowances	....	....	....	45,64,606	48,75,682
Miscellaneous Civil charges	....	....	....	32,17,802	27,02,116
Settlement of old State debts	....	...	...	22,63,381	17,77,380
Irrigation and Public Works	....	...	...	53,37,297	67,05,349
Military	....	....	....	53,62,575	52,24,024
Railways	....	...	...	3,43,921	2,36,588
Adjustment	....	....	....	2,08,365	75,915
Grand Total				4,88,15,094	4,54,17,656



As compared with 1321 F. the most important variations in expenditure in 1322 F. were as follows:—

Heads.			Increase in lakhs.	Decrease in lakhs.
Land Revenue	....	....	3	....
Law and Justice	....	....	2	....
Police	....	....	2.5	....
Education	....	....	1	....
Medical	....	....	....	3
Minor Departments	....	....	2	....
Stipends and Allowances	....	....	3	....
Miscellaneous Civil charges	....	....	....	5
Settlement of old debts	....	....	....	5
Public Works Department	....	....	13	....
Military	....	....	....	1
Railways	....	....	....	1
Adjustments	....	....	....	1.25

307. During the year under report additional expenditure on district administration, Revenue and Settlement departments and village establishments for collection of revenue amounted to nearly two lakhs. The rest of the increase was due to the creation of a new Department of Agriculture and the transfer to this head from "General Administration" of the cost of the office of the Auditor-General of Revenue Accounts.

308. The increase under this head was due to the reorganization of the Judicial Department on a higher scale of pay.

309. The increase under this head was due to the re-organization of the District Police and an increase in the numbers of the force.

310. The increase under this head was due to the creation of the post of Chief Inspector of High schools, the establishment of an office for the conduct of School Leaving Certificate examination, the entertainment of two additional European professors in the Nizam College, and grants-in-aid to several religious schools.

311. The fall in expenditure under this head was due to the absence of plague in the Hyderabad City and suburbs.

312. A little over one half of the increased expenditure was incurred by the Stud Department in the purchase and feed of stallions &c., the rest being due to the appointment of a full-time officer in charge of the Telephone Department,

increased expenditure on account of the Secunderabad Telephone Exchange, the City Survey and the Fire Brigade and the purchase of machinery for the Nizamia Observatory.

313. The increase under this head was due to the payment of Stipends and Allowances. arrears to Intiazis.

314. The exceptional expenditure incurred under this head in 1321 F. was due to the payment of large donations to the King Edward Memorial and the Moslem University funds. There were no such charges in the year under report.

315. A large sum was decreed against Government, during the year under review, but the decrees were only pronounced at the end of the year and part of the provision lapsed to Government.

316. Of the increase of 15 lakhs under this head, 9½ lakhs were spent on the Flood Preventive Works at Gundipet. The Office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., was also newly created during 1322 F.

317. The decrease under this head was due to the reduction in the number of the Irregular Troops.

318. There was a reduction of Rs. 1,08,000 in the cost of railway surveys.

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## SECTION II.

### Debt Commission.

319. The Debt Commission was composed of the following three members during 1322 F:—

- (1) Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari,
- (2) Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur,
- (3) Rai Balmukund.

320. Two claims of His Highness' Government against Sahucars of the aggregate value of O. S. Rs. 49,58, 248 (Principal Rs. 29,70,842+Interest Rs. 19,87,906) were pending disposal at the close of 1321 F. These cases were disposed of during the year under notice, and the Debt Commission was abolished.

The total amount decreed against Government in 1322 F. on account of decided cases was Rs. 1,01,49,377-6-7. Deducting from this Rs. 48,81,924-3-3 decreed against Sahucars, the net amount decreed against Government during the year under report was Rs. 52,67,453-3-4.

The sum paid by Government in satisfaction of decrees of previous years was Rs. 1,35,756.

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# CHAPTER VIII.

## Archaeology.

321. In 1304 F. the Government of India deputed Mr. Henry Cousens, M. R. A. S., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bombay, to compile lists of antiquarian remains in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. He made a tour through the State in that year, and the results of his labours were published in 1309 F. in Volume XXXI of the New Imperial Series of the Archaeological Survey of India. The lists of antiquarian remains of His Highness' territory compiled by him were prepared principally from materials collected at the cost of His Highness' Government.

322. Mr. Cousens' lists comprise altogether 116 remains which are deemed worthy of preservation. Of these, 49 are in the possession or charge of His Highness' Government and 67 in that of private bodies or individuals. 65 of these monuments are in such condition and of such historical or archaeological interest that it is considered desirable that they should be maintained in permanent good repair. The remaining 51 are said to be such that it is only possible or desirable to save them from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like. The remains consist of rock-temples, caves, mosques, tombs, forts, gateways, watch towers, columns, stone circles and stones carved with zodiacal signs. Several old inscriptions are also to be found.

323. Amongst the rock temples or caves, those of Ellora and Ajanta in the Aurangabad district are well known. The former is described as the finest group of caves in India. It is situate 14 miles north-east of Aurangabad. It contains caves dedicated to the service of three religions, Buddhist, Brahminical and Jain. The caves of this group vary in age from the fifth to the ninth or tenth century. The first European who visited and described them was Thevenot. The Ajanta caves are situated in a lonely and wild ravine some three miles in a straight line north-west of Ajanta, which is 52 miles north-east of Aurangabad. They are some thousand years older than the Ellora caves and belong exclusively to the Buddhist religion. They are 29 in all, and are famous for their frescoes, which, however, are being damaged by visitors, who cut out pieces and carry them away as mementos. Besides these important cave groups which are still in a good state of preservation, there are other minor groups in the Aurangabad district. There are three such groups within a distance of two miles from the city of Aurangabad. Two of these are said to be of Buddhist origin. The third cannot be confidently ascribed to any particular form of belief, as it contains no sculpture. Some of the caves of this group are believed to have been excavated about the end of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century. The sculptures consist of high figures of Buddha in various positions. There is one seated image, nine feet high, with the feet resting on a lotus flower. In another image, Buddha is represented as seated on a lion throne, and there is a reclining figure sixteen feet in length. Hunting and battle scenes, royal processions

and groups of worshippers, who have an almost Egyptian cast of countenance, are also depicted. There are other caves at Ghatot Kach, Pital Khora, and Rudreswar, all in the Aurangabad district. The Ghatot Kach caves are two in number, of Buddhist origin, one of them containing an inscription of the Asmaka princes, much defaced now, but originally very neatly cut. In the Pital Khora caves, the capitals of pillars are surmounted by double winged animals in sculpture, which are said to look very much like copies from some Persian or Assyrian examples. The Rudreswar cave is of small importance, but it contains a cistern in connection with which an annual fair is held in August. In the Bhir district, there is a cave at Amba Jogi (Mominabad) called the Jagir's *Sabhamandap*. It consists of a pillared pavillion with a hall 90 by 45 feet, and contains four sculptured elephants. About two miles from the town of Dharaseo in the Osmanabad district, there are two groups of caves, one belonging to the Jain and the other to the Vaishnav sects. These caves, which are in a much dilapidated condition, are considered to have been made between 500 and 650 A. D. A series of old Brahminical caves are to be found at Karusa, in the Bidar district. Being cut out of a coarse, spongy rock, they are in a much damaged state. At Kalyani, in the same district, there are several rock excavations, one of the cells having doors of the Egyptian type widening towards the floor.

324 The leading characteristic of the mosques in the Hyderabad Dominions is a profusion of plaster decoration over the facades and *minars*. The contour of the *minars*, which have deeply ornamented arched galleries around them, is also quite different from that of *minars* in the Mahomedan centres. There are not many mosques of note from an archeological point of view, but the following are deserving of mention either on account of their age or the historical or architectural interest attaching to them. The oldest mosque of any pretension, excluding an unfinished mosque in Gulbarga, appears to be the Jani Masjid in the city of Hyderabad, which is said to have been built in 1598 A. D. The courtyard of this mosque contains the relics of an old Turkish bath. Another important masjid in the Hyderabad City is the Mecca Masjid, which is reputed to be the largest in the Deccan. It was commenced about 1637 A. D., but was not completed till after the conquest of Golconda by Aurangazeb, *i. e.*, sometime between 1688 and 1707 A. D. It is capable of accommodating about ten thousand people. Very large blocks of stone have been used in the structure. The stone which forms the niche, facing which the prayers are offered, is described as a huge piece of rock, which occupied some five or six hundred masons about five years in hewing out, and which had to be dragged to the site on rollers drawn by 1,400 oxen. The Kali Masjid in Jalna (Aurangabad district), so called from the black stone of which it is built, dates from 1,600 A. D. Twenty of its pillars have been taken from some Jain temples. There are two other mosques in Jalna, one of which contains six sculptured pillars, which once formed parts of an old Hindu shrine, and the other has, besides such pillars, a doorway that belonged to a Hindu temple. In the village of Kamatur, four miles east of Medak, there is a fine masjid, solidly constructed of beautifully dressed stone without mortar. Although there is an inam grant for its maintenance, the mosque is said to be not properly looked after. There is

an unfinished mosque in the fort of Gulbarga, which is stated to have been designed on the model of the great mosque of Cordova, and which was commenced in the reign of Feroze Shah Bahmani (1397-1422). It is an extensive building, occupying an area of 38,000 square feet. It is described as the only great mosque in India the whole area of which is covered in.

325. The most famous tombs in the Hyderabad State are those of the Kutubshahi kings at Golconda, some five miles to the west of the city of Hyderabad. All the kings of the Kutubshahi dynasty except the last, Abul Hasan, who ended his days as a prisoner in the Daulatabad fortress, are interred here. The earliest of these tombs was constructed some years before 1543, by the first Kutubshahi king, Sultan Kuli, for himself. They are massive structures of grey granite, oblong or square, surmounted with domes. Some of them are richly decorated with enamelled tiles and other architectural embellishments. Most of them were surrounded by their own separate gardens in former times, but both the tombs and the gardens suffered considerably at the time of Aurangzeb's invasion of Golconda. After this, they remained in a neglected state for a long time, till the first Sir Salar Jung took steps to repair and preserve the buildings and to replant the gardens. Since then, His Highness' Government looks carefully after these ancient remains, and much of the wanton destruction which visitors used to inflict has been checked of late. In Gulbarga, there are similar tombs, though of less elaborate workmanship, in which the Bahmani kings of Gulbarga are buried. Some of these buildings are now used as Government offices. The Bahmani kings who died after the removal of their capital from Gulbarga to Bidar, are interred in ten tombs situated some five or six miles north-east of Bidar. All of them have richly ornamented interiors. The Bibi-ka-Makbara in Aurangabad is a well known mausoleum modelled after the Taj Mahal of Agra. It was erected by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife, Rabia Durani, in 1660 A. D. A large quantity of marble is used in the structure, which was brought all the way from upper India in bullock carts. The cost of the building is said to have amounted to eighteen lakhs of rupees according to one authority and Rs. 6,68,000 according to another. One of the minarets was destroyed by lightning many years ago, and the others also are more or less in a damaged condition. Roza or Khuldabad (City of Paradise), situate about 14 miles north-west of Aurangabad, may be described as a city of sepulchres, containing the mortal remains of a number of illustrious Mahomedans, including Aurangzeb and the first Nizam. There are about 20 domed mausoleums and 1400 plain tombs. The tomb of Aurangzeb is a simple and unpretentious structure of chunam, the only noticeable feature about it being a marble screen. The tomb of Yusuf Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, is situate at Gugi, a village 14 miles north of Shorapur, in the Raichur district. There is no structure or dome over it, and the only remarkable thing about it is the grave of a king who died four hundred years ago.

326. There are some 29 forts, big and small, throughout His Highness' Dominions enumerated in the classified list prepared by Mr. Cousens. Amongst the principal ones may be mentioned the following:—

Forts.

1. Daulatabad.
2. Raichur.
3. Golconda.
4. Kandahar.
5. Yadgir.
6. Naldrug.
7. Warangal.
8. Nalgonda.
9. Nirmal.
10. Bidar.

327. This fortress is eight miles to the north-west of Aurangabad. It belonged in olden times to Hindu Rajas, and was known by the name of Devgad or Deogiri. It has been identified by some as the Tagara of Ptolemy. There are some groups of lions and elephants carved out of stone in some of the gateways and other sculptured ornamentation in some of the panels and columns. Inside the fort is a large stone-built well, a hundred feet square, sacred to Saraswati. It is said that some of the chambers contain large stores of tobacco and ghee collected in very old times.

Daulatabad.

328. The Raichur fort is a relic of the ancient Hindu Rajas of Warangal. It is not very strongly built, the walls being low and easily scaleable. The bastions are square, as is generally the rule in all Hindu forts of early ages. The polygonal form was introduced much later, whilst curved or circular outlines came into vogue with the advent of the Mahomedans. There is a long Telugu inscription on a big block of stone measuring 41½ feet in length, from which it appears that the fort was constructed in 1294 A. D.

Raichur.

329. This, too, was originally a Hindu fort, erected by the Rajas of Warangal. It came under Mahomedan dominions in 1364 A. D. The fortress wall is three miles in circumference and has 87 bastions. There are a number of old buildings in the fort, of historical and archaeological interest. The fort is now used as the head-quarters of the Golconda Brigade and is carefully looked after.

Golconda.

330. This is an old fort built by a Hindu Raja, of the name of Somdeva, in the 4th century, 25 miles to the south-west of Nander.

Kandahar.

331. This hill fort, 43 miles distant from Raichur, is supposed by some to derive its name from the Yadao kings, from whom it was called Yadgiri. Others believe that its ancient name is Yadugiri, or the bull fort, as it resembles a crouching bull from a distance. There are some Persian and Arabic inscriptions to be found in parts of the fortress.

332. The fortress, which originally belonged to the Hindus, came into Mahomedan possession in the time of the Adil Shahi kings, who greatly strengthened it. In 1558, a stone dam was constructed by the Adil Shahis across the Bori river, which flows by the fort, and thus a copious supply of water was secured for the garrison.

333. This is a very ancient fort, circular in construction, built in Hindu times. It is two miles distant from the town of Warangal, which was founded in the 11th or, as some say, in the 8th century A. D., and which is identified with Ptolemy's Korunkula. The place is rich in interesting relics of antiquity. It once contained a stupendous Hindu temple, of which only four gateways now remain.

334. This is a small but well-built fort, constructed of stone without mortar.

335. The mortar fort, 34 miles north-east of the town of Nizamabad, is one of a series of hill forts erected in this rugged part of the country. It is of European design and construction, being built under the supervision of the French officers in His Highness the Nizam's service. It is in a good state of preservation.

336. This fort, which appears to have been finished in 1430 A. D., is surrounded by a dry ditch and a glacis. The bastions are more or less in a dilapidated condition. Inside, there are the remains of an old Madrassa built by Mahomed Gawan, Primer Minister to Mahomed Shah Bahmani II, and to which was attached a library containing 3,000 works.

337. Among other archaeological remains, those of some 27 old Hindu temples are enumerated by Mr. Cousens as being capable of being preserved from further ruin. Some of these relics, like those of the temples in the Warangal district, are of great antiquity, and indicate that the original structures must have been designed on an extensive scale and carried out in an artistic style. In Narayanpur, a few miles distant from Bidar, there are the remains of an elegant Hindu temple of hewn stone, containing a number of sculptured female figures in various attitudes, some dancing, some nude, some half dressed, all wearing nothing above the waist but jewellery. The finest temple in the Karnatic portion of His Highness' Dominions is that known as Mahadeo Gudi in Ittagi, sixty miles from Lingsugur. The sculpture is described as fine and deep cut. Amongst minor relics may be

noticed the stone circles which attracted the attention of Col. Meadows Taylor, as supplying proof of the presence of a race of Celtic Scythian people, who at a very early period in the history of man penetrated westwards into Europe. These remains exist in large numbers and in various states of preservation all over the Dominions. The larger circles are 30 to 35 feet in diameter, and are composed of rough boulders set slightly apart, 13 to 15 being in each ring. Remains of dolmens exist in the middle of some of these. The stones carved with the signs of the zodiac may also be mentioned. There is one such stone at Patancheru, 16 miles north-west of Hyderabad. The signs are carved in a circle in their regular order round a lotus flower, which represents the sun. Another slab of the same kind is fixed in a niche of an old well at Aurath, a village some 40 miles from Bidar. There are some remains which, though not very striking in themselves, have some historical interest attached to them or are credited with possessing some peculiar features or properties. Nander contains the tomb of Guru Govind, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, who was assassinated at the place in 1708 A. D. There are three old tomb stones, utilized in the construction of a pillar supporting a rain gauge in the Irrigation Engineer's Inspection bungalow, near the Manchappa lake in the Nizamabad district, which bear inscriptions in the Armenian language, giving the names and dates of death of the persons over whose graves the stones were originally placed, the first date being 1670 and the last 1686 A. D. It is recorded that a number of Armenian merchants and traders came to the Deccan in the time of Aurangzeb, who gave them protection. Two miles south of the Antur fort in the Aurangabad district, there is a square stone pillar, put up in 1591 A. D., as a direction post. It has Persian inscription on each face, giving the names of the principal towns within a radius of several hundred miles. Amongst the towns enumerated are: Nagpur, Jalna, Mewar, Chalisgaon, Antur, Burhanpur, Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar. The small Sivana fort, 50 miles from Aurangabad, is interesting as being probably the first fort built in the territory by an ancestor of the Nizam, named Mansur-ud-Dowlah, son of Mahomed Ghias Khan, who received Sivana and other villages as Jagir from Aurangzeb. In Ambad (Aurangabad district) there is an old mosque remarkable for the complete absence of pillars, from which circumstance it has received the designation of the *Bin Khami Masjid*. The water of a curious old well at Avarpalli, in the Nalgonda district, called the Mantri Baoli or magic well, is reputed to be a cure for all diseases, a charm for casting out devils and a remedy for eradicating insects and worms from fields.







**REPORT**  
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**His Highness the Nizam's Dominions**

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